

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 11-12, 1974

Established 1887

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	41 00
Belgium	12 S.F.	Luxembourg	16 10
Denmark	2 D.S.	Norway	2 00
Finland	11 F.	Sweden	1 50
France	2 P.	Switzerland	1 50
Germany	120 D.M.	Turkey	1 50
Greece	10 P.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 25
Great Britain	10 P.	Yugoslavia	1 50 D.
India	15 Ru.		
Iran	20 Rials		
Italy	250 Lire		
Israel	1.5 L.S.		

Pace Seen Faster in Kissinger Peace Bid

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, May 10 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Israeli officials tonight that he might know by Tuesday whether he could bring about an agreement by Syria and Israel to separate their troops on the Golan Heights.

Both American and Israeli officials said that the pace toward an accord had quickened in the last few days. But they remained uncertain whether Mr. Kissinger, now on the 13th day of his current Middle East tour, would be able to bring the two sides to the last compromises needed for disengagement on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Kissinger told his top aides that he hoped to make a major effort in the next few days to see whether possibilities really existed for an early agreement. He told the aides, and the Israelis tonight, that he should know by Tuesday, or perhaps Wednesday, whether an agreement was possible. If it is, he plans to try to work it out by the end of next week. If one seems unlikely, he probably will return to Washington late in the week.

Reported to be optimistic following a 90-minute meeting involving Mr. Kissinger, Premier Golda Meir and their top assistants, the Israeli spokesman, Shimon Peres, said that Mr. Kissinger was optimistic in his talks with the Israelis.

"If there will be an agreement, it may be a quick one—by the end of the coming week," the spokesman said.

Newsmen aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane, on the trip to Tel Aviv this afternoon from Cairo, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



ITALIAN STYLE—Communist party president Luigi Longo (in cap) and party secretary Enrico Berlinguer addressing crowd outside Pope Paul's cathedral church of St. John Lateran in Rome while wrapping up their campaign in defense of the divorce law.

Bombs Explode in Three Cities

Campaign on Divorce Ends in Italy

ROME, May 10 (AP).—Pro- and anti-divorce groups suspended their propaganda campaign at midnight today in a referendum that will let the voters decide the fate of Italy's divorce law.

Campaigning is barred tomorrow. On Sunday and until 2 p.m. Monday, an estimated 37.5 million Italians are expected to vote on whether to repeal the Roman Catholic nation's three-year-old divorce law.

On the last day of campaigning, three powerful bombs exploded in Ancona, Milan and Bologna. No serious injuries were reported. But the bombs wrecked the tax office in Ancona and damaged a commercial office in Bologna and a government building in Milan.

Police said they believed the explosions were set off by rightist extremists. But they said that they could not be certain if the bombs were connected with the referendum.

A flurry of noisy rallies continued in major cities today. Rome was littered by tons of leaflets—most of them urging that the law be retained.

Pope Paul VI, breaking his silence on the referendum, told Italian bishops last night that he supports the view that marriages cannot be dissolved.

Italian bishops have called the divorce law "permissive" and urged their flock to do away with the statute that permits divorce after a separation of five years. So far, 66,641 Italian couples have obtained divorces.

The Church-backed Christian Democratic party, Italy's largest political organization, and the neo-Fascist Social Movement also campaigned for the abrogation of the law.

But all other political parties—from the Communists to the right-of-center Liberals—staged a vigorous campaign to uphold the law. Generally, they claimed that the divorce law did not force couples into divorce, but repelling it would force them to remain married.

The referendum campaign also strained the center-left governing alliance of Christian Democratic Premier Mariano Rumor. He expressed confidence, however, that differences among coalition partners over divorce would not lead to the break-up of his administration—Italy's 36th government in three decades.

The referendum became a necessity when groups opposing divorce obtained 15 million voter



THE CHURCH'S POSITION—Pope Paul VI reaffirming the church's faith in the "indissolubility of marriage" during a conference of Italian bishops in Rome.

signatures calling for a national decision on a law passed by parliament.

The campaign—which is estimated to have cost about \$100 million—split parties, families and even the clergy.

Occasional family quarrels over divorce flared into violence. A homicide in Naples was attributed to a heated argument over divorce. However, there have been few major incidents during the campaign.

Police Attack Rebel Convicts In Italy, 6 Killed, 14 Wounded

ALESSANDRIA, Italy, May 10 (AP).—Police stormed the prison hospital in this north Italian town today to free 17 hostages held by three armed convicts. Officials said that six persons were killed, including three of the hostages, and 14 were wounded.

One of the dead hostages was identified as Grazia Vassallo, a 30-year-old social worker whose throat had been slashed with a

knife. Two prison guards had been shot to death.

The rebel convicts—identified as Cesare Concu, Domenico Di Bona and Evandro Leviero—barricaded themselves with 21 hostages, including prison personnel and invalid prisoners, in the prison hospital yesterday morning. A prison doctor was killed and another wounded when the break-out attempt began. The convicts later allowed the wounded doctor and two unarmed prison officials to leave the hospital.

Police said that Concu, the ringleader of the convict rebels, was severely wounded during the shootout and later died of his wounds at a hospital. The two other convicts were killed during the hospital battle. Police said that there was little hope of saving two injured hostages.

Police said that they attacked the hospital when they heard gunfire after hours of negotiations with the convicts.

"When we heard the shots from inside, we realized the convicts were executing the hostages," a police spokesman said. "They had been threatening to do so since yesterday and their nerves must have cracked. We had no alternative but to attack."

Police shot tear gas into the hospital and then broke in the spokesman said.

The police spokesman said that the convicts' last demand was for more hostages, a bus and a car to escape with the hostages, an undisclosed amount of money, ammunition and assurances that they could leave Alessandria unmolested.

Nixon Still Firm As Calls to Quit Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—As calls for President Nixon's resignation continued, White House spokesman Gerald Warren today reiterated that the President is standing firm against stepping down.

Nonetheless, speculation that the President was on the verge of announcing that he would leave office spread across the capital. An aide to an important Republican senator said flatly that a senior administration official had told him that Mr. Nixon would leave office "within 48 hours." Questioned on the resignation issue, Mr. Nixon's top

side, White House chief of staff Alexander Haig Jr., said the "only thing that would tempt resignation on the part of the President would be if he thought that it served the best interests of the American people."

Gen. Haig added, however, that "at this juncture, I don't see anything on the horizon which would meet that criteria."

Pressure Mounts

The President's chief aide commented as pressure mounted for Mr. Nixon to resign rather than face impeachment proceedings now under way in Congress.

Speaking at a news conference in Buffalo, N.Y., shortly after a meeting earlier today with the President, Vice-President Ford said that he believes Mr. Nixon will stay on. "I can infer from what he said," Mr. Ford said, "that he has no intention to resign."

In answer to a question about his relations with the President, Mr. Ford said: "There was no indication of any displeasure on the President's part in the role that I have played."

"He indicated that perhaps I was working too hard," Mr. Ford said.

The Vice-President, who told an Illinois audience yesterday that Watergate has caused "an erosion of confidence in our federal government that I believe has reached crisis proportions," said Mr. Nixon mentioned that Mr. Ford had been traveling quite a bit.

Mr. Ford said, "I know of no areas at the moment where there is any sharp disagreement between the President and me."

"If there is, I shall continue to be candid and frank as always. I will speak my piece."

In Washington, Mr. Warren said he was not sure whether Mr. Nixon had received a letter today from Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., urging the President to resign, "because I don't know whether the senator mailed it before he held his press conference."

He said Sen. Schweiker's resignation call was not surprising. "I really don't detect any shift in position on the senator's part," Mr. Warren said. "Of all expressions we have seen recently, this is the least surprising."

For the Nixon-Ford meeting, Mr. Warren said, "I won't say there was no mention" of the impeachment proceeding. "It may have come up in a peripheral way."

"Let me just assure you, the President is aware of the various discussions being raised on this issue. The President respects the views of major newspapers around the country. But he disagrees and I disagree with those that have come up."

"Moral Corrosion"

Sen. Schweiker called for President Nixon's resignation because of what he called "the now obvious moral corrosion destroying and debasing the presidency."

Sen. Schweiker was the third Republican senator to urge Mr. Nixon to resign. The other two were Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts and Sen. James Buckley of New York, a Conservative-Republican. Another Republican, Sen. Milton Young of North Dakota, today said Mr. Nixon should consider stepping out of office while impeachment proceedings are under way, a course of action suggested last month by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.

Sen. Schweiker declared that (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Mrs. Nixon Upset by GOP Failure To Back Husband, Press Aide Says

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI).—Pat Nixon says she does not want her husband to resign and she does not understand why Republican leaders are not rallying around him, her press secretary said today.

"Mrs. Nixon is a loyal person herself and she thinks it's time to rally," Helen McCain Smith said. "She feels very strongly that it would be very harmful to the country for the President to resign."

Mrs. Nixon held four separate receptions at the White House yesterday and was honored later at a party at the Capitol Hill Club by Republicans from all over the country.

Friends Sustain Her

"It's my friends who sustain me," she said to a woman who had told her: "My heart bleeds for you."

When Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., the House minority leader, greeted her at the reception, Mrs. Nixon told him: "What a sport you are to come." Earlier in the day, Mr. Rhodes had suggested that the President consider resigning. As she posed for pictures with Rep. Rhodes, Mrs. Nixon told him, "Now, let's look like we're friendly," and clasped his hand with a smile.



Gen. Antonio de Spínola arriving at Belem Palace for talks with political leaders.

Spinola Is Said to Finish Picking Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON, May 10 (UPI).—Gen. Antonio de Spínola today reportedly selected the members of a provisional civil government to run the nation until free national elections are held next year.

Gen. Spínola's appearance to be an end, according to press reports, and Prof. Adelino da Palma Carlos, 69, a nonparty liberal professor, reportedly was the choice for premier.

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Denmark's Parliament Allows Premier a Four-Day Respite

COPENHAGEN, May 10 (AP).—Unprecedented parliamentary acrobatics today afforded the Danish cabinet and Folketing (parliament) a four-day respite to avoid national elections and to implement import-curbing sales taxes that are generally considered necessary.

At the end of a 20-hour Folketing debate, Liberal Premier Poul Hartling won a vote of confidence after he had picked an election date in the face of certain defeat.

The Folketing voted 90 to 64 for a motion not foreseen in the constitution or in Folketing procedures. It urged the premier to ignore his imminent defeat because the Folketing wanted him to carry on with "necessary legislation."

Queen Informed

This offered everyone a way out, Mr. Hartling, who had been trying to maintain his four-month-old minority government in power, accepted the suggestion and the Folketing quickly

postponed the crucial vote on the sales tax bills until Tuesday.

Mr. Hartling already had contacted Queen Margrethe II to inform her of his forthcoming resignation. He also had set June 11 as the date for new elections.

That date would still be feasible should negotiations fail tomorrow between Mr. Hartling and opposition leaders.

The talks will cover more than the sales tax bills, which involve increases of up to 33 percent in levies on cars, household appliances and durable goods.

Described by Mr. Hartling as a "currency reserve safeguard," the increases were designed to reduce this year's balance-of-payments deficit. A majority of the 10-part Folketing favored the sales tax increases.

The real issue was a related government proposal to reduce income taxes by 30 percent next year. The government proposed to finance the plan by a shift to indirect taxes and by sweeping budget cuts affecting traditional social welfare services.

The Social Democrats, the main opposition party, insisted that some sales tax increases, threatening unemployment in certain Danish industries, be dropped. They also refused to go along with the bills before there was basic agreement on key aspects of the income tax and budget reforms scheduled to follow next year.

Informal sources said that the government was dropping a proposed tax on electricity and an increase in the sales tax on television sets. Danish manufacturers had warned that the levy would cause them to curb production.

There was no sign, however, that the government would give up increased levies on cars even if that were to bring auto imports to a virtual standstill and heavily affect assembly plant employment here.

Minister Alone In Bid to Chop Cabinet's Pay

LONDON, May 10 (UPI).—Employment Secretary Michael Foot said today that he favored a salary cut for top-level British ministers like himself.

"Indeed, I have even proposed it to the cabinet," he said in a television interview.

What was the response?

"It wasn't a roaring success," he said.

Mr. Foot earns £13,000 (about \$31,000) a year.

U.K. Plans Major Troop Cuts In Southern Asia, Europe

LONDON, May 10 (UPI).—The Labor government plans drastic cuts in defense spending, including a likely military pullout from Southeast Asia and troop and naval cutbacks in Europe, a high official said today.

Government sources said the cuts will be announced in an official white paper, probably in June. They said the aim is to slash defense spending from its present level of about \$3.2 billion (\$7.68 billion) to around \$2.75 billion annually.

A high official said the cuts are almost certain to include a complete military pullout from Singapore and Southeast Asia, where Britain contributes about 2,500 troops, six small warships and a few maritime reconnaissance planes to a mixed Commonwealth force under a 1971 agreement.

However, government sources said there are no immediate plans to pull out of Hong Kong, where Britain maintains five infantry battalions, an artillery regiment, a few small warships and helicopters.

Hard Look at NATO

In Western Europe, a high official said, the government is taking a long, hard look at Britain's NATO forces. These total about 55,000 British troops stationed in West Germany, an infantry brigade in West Berlin, air force squadrons and naval units in the North Sea and Mediterranean and airborne troops and planes ready to intervene in case of a Communist attack against Norway.

An official said Britain is the only NATO country in Europe making such a far-flung contribution to allied defense.

Filipino Military Sets Marriage Screening

MANILA, May 10 (AP).—Philippine military authorities announced yesterday that all prospective wives must be officially checked before an officer or enlisted man can marry.

The procedure is intended to screen wives who may be security risks or of questionable character. A soldier will be given the option of quitting the military if he does not want his fiancée to undergo the clearance check.



Israeli aides carry large bundles of maps to Premier Golda Meir's Jerusalem office on Friday as U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was to arrive for round of talks.

Rabin Asserts Independence In Row Over Israel Coalition

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, May 10 (UPI).—Israel's Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin today asserted his independence by opening negotiations for the formation of a new government with coalition partners to whom his predecessor in office, Golda Meir, vehemently objected.

Last night, Mrs. Meir walked out on a meeting of the inner committee and the parliamentary faction of her ruling Labor party. This occurred after the chairman, Aharon Yadin, Labor party secretary, refused to put to a vote Mrs. Meir's suggestion that a civil rights group, headed by Mrs. Shulamit Aloni, should not be invited to join the new government. The three-member civil rights group is an anti-rabbinical splinter group.

Although, out of deference to Mrs. Meir, the decision finally adopted by the Labor party body did not specifically override Mrs. Meir, but left all options open, Mr. Rabin made contact today with Mrs. Aloni as well as another possible coalition partner, the Independent Liberals. If both groups give Mr. Rabin a positive reply—as seems most likely—he may now form a government which will have the support of up to 61 of the 120 members of the Knesset (parliament).

Last night's meeting of the Labor party leaders was held after their traditional coalition partner, the National Religious party, had rejected another offer of the Labor party, the second in a week, to join the new government and find a compromise on the "Who is a Jew?" issue that separates the two parties.

At 3 a.m., about an hour after Mrs. Meir's angry walkout, it was decided not to make any new ad-

vances to the National Religious party.

Mrs. Meir, who suggested that her party try to form a government with only one coalition partner, the Independent Liberals, even if such a government will have the support of only 58 members of the Knesset, explained that a coalition with the Civil Rights group would represent a change in the foreign policy of the government toward a more "dovish" position. While Mrs. Meir did not say so, observers believe that the premier's deep-rooted animosity to Mrs. Aloni, who was once a Labor party member of the Knesset, also influenced her thinking on this matter.

Mrs. Meir became extremely irritated when the chairman, who obviously wanted to avoid a situation in which the premier who until April 22 was the official leader of the Labor party, would be outvoted, ruled against her. Several of her colleagues tried to plead with her but to no avail. Obviously infuriated, she walked out of the room.

Some observers pointed out that it was this atmosphere of "take-over" by a new cadre of leaders that embittered Mrs. Meir last night perhaps even more than the subject on the agenda. At one point she interrupted the minister of agriculture, Haim Gvati, a contemporary of hers, by saying: "Don't you understand they don't want to see us anymore."

The witnesses said that hills and woods neighboring nine Lebanese villages took "scores of direct hits" during the 25-minute Israeli raid, but casualties were not immediately known.

The Syrian planes inflicted "heavy casualties and losses" according to the Damascus military command.

Both Syria and Israel reported more tank and artillery duels on the Golan Heights, the 60th day of fighting by the two armies.

Faster Pace By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

He told that Mr. Kissinger had to be back in Washington by May 21 because of a busy schedule.

The crucial issue to an accord continues to be a decision on where to place the line to separate the Syrian and Israeli forces in the Golan Heights.

Separation Line Crucial

A senior American official said that the other problems were negotiable. These are: "The size of the buffer zone between the two sides, the role to be assigned to the United Nations in supervising the truce and the thinning out of military forces on the two fronts."

Golan Fighting Continues

TEL AVIV, May 10 (AP).—Syrian planes hit Israeli positions on the Golan front today, and witnesses reported that Israeli jets rocketed and strafed Palestinian guerrilla concentrations on the Lebanese foothills of Mount Hermon.

The witnesses said that hills and woods neighboring nine Lebanese villages took "scores of direct hits" during the 25-minute Israeli raid, but casualties were not immediately known.

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Both Syria and Israel reported more tank and artillery duels on the Golan Heights, the 60th day of fighting by the two armies.

Seen as Factor in Resignation Woman Spy Alleged in Brandt's Life

BONN, May 10 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor-Designate Helmut Schmidt continued informal consultations today on forming a new government following Willy Brandt's resignation earlier this week.

But the process of cabinet-making is still overshadowed in the public mind by the mystery of what really caused Mr. Brandt to resign and precipitate a political crisis.

Mr. Brandt stepped down after assuming responsibility for the presence of East German agent Gunter Guillaume in his immediate entourage. He also said that his private life might have been drawn into the affair—a remark since proved true.

The post-government magazine Stern, following up allegations yesterday in its anti-government rival, Quick, published today what it claimed were new details of a "Mata Hari" East German woman agent. Quick had said that she fell in love with Mr. Brandt after being assigned to capture his affections.

Stern today named the woman as Susanne Sievers, also known as Susanne Jansen—and said she had been employed for a number of years during the 1960s by the West German intelligence service as its "resident" in Hong Kong.

The government here yesterday issued an unsolicited denial of press reports that the woman received 300,000 marks (\$125,000) to keep silent about an alleged romantic involvement with Mr. Brandt, when he was mayor of West Berlin.

According to Quick's report, the woman was persuaded to work against her Communist sympathies after falling in love with Mr. Brandt.

But her East Berlin bosses later caught up with her and jailed her for eight years as an American spy, Quick said.

Press reports have suggested that Mr. Brandt's alleged connection with the woman was known to Mr. Guillaume, but Mr. Brandt strongly denied that he had laid himself open to political blackmail.

His successor, Mr. Schmidt, is expected to head a smaller cabinet than Mr. Brandt's 17-minister team.

Observers expect the Free Dem-

ocrats to retain four major ministries, despite their junior position in the coalition. These would be economics, agriculture, foreign affairs and either justice or the interior, the observers said.

Meanwhile, the Bonn opposition, one of whose leaders, Franz-Josef Strauss, was mentioned in today's Stern report on the alleged "Mata Hari" affair, has pledged to force a full explanation of Mr. Brandt's resignation from the government "in a fair manner."

Russia Fears Brandt's Fall May Harm Détente Efforts

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union offered indications today that it was accommodating itself to the new leadership of Mr. Helmut Schmidt in West Germany, but foresaw some difficulties ahead for Bonn's policy of accommodation with Eastern Europe espoused by Mr. Brandt.

A detailed and sober analysis of Chancellor Willy Brandt's departure by Pravda appeared calculated both to reassure Soviet readers that détente should not be affected by the sudden turn of events in West Germany and to encourage the chancellor's successor to maintain the Ostpolitik course set out by Mr. Brandt.

At the same time, the Communist party began in offering the first extensive public explanation here of Mr. Brandt's sudden resignation, avoided any mention of the spy scandal that prompted the chancellor to leave office.

Instead, Pravda echoed some earlier assertions made by Soviet officials here by maintaining that internal difficulties accentuated by "unbridled propaganda campaigns, unceasing intrigues by reactionary forces and at times a direct hounding of Brandt and the cabinet had headed played a definite part in what has taken place."

Blow to Leadership

Mr. Brandt's unexpected departure was seen here as a blow to the Soviet leadership, particularly party chief Leonid Brezhnev. The Kremlin had relied heavily on the relationship carefully developed with Mr. Brandt and was counting on his visit here in July.

In today's assessment by its Bonn correspondent, Yevgeny Grigoryev, Pravda reported that the "realistic foreign policy" undertaken by Mr. Brandt had "won the recognition and support of broad sections of the population" in West Germany.

The newspaper went on to favorably characterize the 55-year-old Mr. Schmidt as "businesslike and pragmatic." It particularly noted "the knowledge and experience, which Schmidt possesses in the fields of finance, economics and foreign policy."

Privately, Soviet observers here

stern alleged that Mr. Strauss helped the woman get a job at the West German intelligence service when she was released in 1962. Mr. Strauss, who was a defense minister at the time, denied this report.

Stern said that the intelligence service gave her a life contract in 1967, but after Mr. Brandt's election as chancellor in 1969, she was withdrawn from Bonn, and dismissed. The so-called "hush money" was in fact a "crancio pay," Stern said.

Russia Fears Brandt's Fall May Harm Détente Efforts

Pravda described the departure of the West German government as "an extremely important and serious period." At the out of the article, the newspaper served that, "by contrast, many other West European countries, the change of a head of government is a rare occurrence here."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that "the enemies" of the Brandt government, "the Eastern bloc," might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente.

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconstancy in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the steady change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity" brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of "an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

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Dutch Helicopter Crashes at Sea, Six Are Missing

AMSTERDAM, May 10 (AP).—Aircraft and ships searched today for six men aboard a Dutch amphibious helicopter that crashed in the North Sea.

The Dutch Navy said there was little chance of finding survivors. The helicopter, owned by Royal Dutch Airlines, North Sea Helicopters, was flying to the Chafai oil rig 150 miles off the Dutch coast when it ran into storm.

Debris was sighted 120 miles north of the Dutch port of Dordrecht, but there was no sign of the four Dutchmen and two West Germans aboard, a KLM spokesman said.

Mrs. Gandhi Offers to Free Unionists If Rail Strike Ends

NEW DELHI, May 10 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi offered today to release thousands of jailed trade-union leaders and resume negotiations if India's striking railroad workers end their crippling three-day-old walkout.

Opposition party leaders urged instead that the imprisoned labor activists be released first. But they agreed to take Mrs. Gandhi's proposal to union chiefs, who earlier had rejected similar appeals.

The high-level bargaining occurred at a morning meeting called by Mrs. Gandhi a few hours after she easily turned back a no-confidence motion in Parliament.

The voice vote was taken about 2 a.m. After 10 hours of angry debate over her government's handling of the strike and her imprisonment of more than 4,000 union officials on charges of defying a no-strike order and inciting workers to violence.

Political Impact

Despite her parliamentary victory—her government controls two-thirds of the 281 seats—Mrs. Gandhi's consultation with opposition party leaders—a rare event—underlined the political impact of her tough anti-strike stand.

In an hour-long speech that capped the evening's debate, the 56-year-old leader made it clear she feels the country cannot afford concessions to the rail workers.

"We are concerned about the interests of the railway workers," she said. "But we also have to be concerned about the larger interests of the people."

The workers, who make between \$2 and \$160 a month, are seeking a 75 percent increase across the board and payment of a bonus amounting to a 13th month's pay.

"We cannot afford the exorbitant demands that have been made," Mrs. Gandhi said. "This cannot be done immediately, particularly at a time of economic difficulty."

Reports in New Delhi indicated that the strike continued to disrupt rail services severely, particularly on commuter services to Bombay. Suburban trains around New Delhi also were reported to be rare and far behind schedule.

Prices of perishable food, such as vegetables, milk and fruit, shot up in major cities as the strike delayed some shipments. The government insisted that, despite the reports, essential commodities were getting through.

India's vital rail network normally carries 550,000 tons of goods and 7.5 million passengers a day.



ARRESTED—George Fernandes, Indian Socialist party leader and president of the striking railway unions, is one of the union leaders who have been arrested by the government.

Groups in S. Africa Assail Earmuff Bias

JOHANNESBURG, May 10 (Reuters).—The South African government's order that workers in noisy jobs must be provided earmuffs on a segregated basis has provoked criticism from unions and newspapers.

Under the new regulations, if each worker cannot receive his own earmuffs, then communal earmuffs must be sterilized after use and clearly marked for the sole use of either whites, coloreds (mixed race), Indians or Africans. Arthur Grobbelaar, the secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said: "I would object to wearing anyone else's muffs, but there is no reason why race should come into the question."

Premier Chou, 76, Is Ill

PEKING, May 10 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai was unable to attend a state dinner here yesterday for Senegal President Leopold Senghor because he was ill, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said. It was the first time diplomats could remember Premier Chou, 76, missing a state dinner because of illness.

Chile Junta Speeds Judgments on Thousands Now in Prison

SANTIAGO, May 10 (AP).—After eight months in power, the junta is speeding up final judgments on activists in the government of the late Marxist President Salvador Allende.

More than 100 persons are now on trial or awaiting sentencing by military tribunals throughout the country. At least 6,000 persons arrested after the Sept. 11 coup are still in prison.

The air force member of the junta, Gen. Gustavo Leigh, said two weeks ago that proceedings for all those held would be started quickly to determine who should stand trial and who should be released. He said orders had been issued to accelerate the trial of those accused.

Charges against them range from possession of Marxist literature to treason and espionage. Dozens face death sentences.

Gen. Oscar Bonilla, the interior minister, said this week that the four-man junta would review all death sentences. Autho-

city to confirm or commute such sentences had been "temporarily delegated" to local garrison commanders earlier because of emergency conditions, Gen. Bonilla said.

Summary military courts sent at least 96 men to the firing squads shortly after the coup, but the junta said it ended these drumhead executions in mid-January.

Death sentences imposed on five men in San Fernando last month were commuted Monday by the province's military governor to long prison terms. The only persons now known to be under sentence of death are two former directors of the Socialist party who were convicted in Valdivia of plotting to assassinate local military commanders.

An air force "coup d'état" is being 77 men in Santiago and death sentences are being asked for six of the defendants.

There are reports, not yet confirmed by the government, that 25 army officers will go on trial

soon on charges of betraying the armed services and that the prosecution will ask the death penalty for four of them.

The junta has announced that 35 leading members of Mr. Allende's regime will be transferred from Dawson Island to Santiago and Valparaíso to stand trial. The defendants include 12 former cabinet ministers, 10 former congressmen and Luis Corvalán, head of the Communist party.

There have been these developments in the past week:

A military court in Rancagua sentenced 32 persons to prison terms ranging from 18 months to 16 years; a university student in Valparaíso was sentenced to life in prison for organizing a guerrilla training camp; 17 defendants in Talca, Province, were given sentences ranging from 70 days to 10 years.

Neruda's Body Shifted

SANTIAGO, May 10 (Reuters).—The body of Nobel-prize-winning

poet Pablo Neruda has been transferred from a borrowed tomb to a common grave in the municipal cemetery here.

Mr. Neruda, a lifelong Communist who won the Nobel prize for literature in October, 1971, died Sept. 23, at the age of just over a week after his first military coup.

Permission Sought

Mr. Neruda was buried temporarily in the tomb of the D born family, in a private section of the municipal cemetery, where his widow sought permission from the authorities to have him buried at his seaside home at La Negra, west of Santiago.

His widow placed an advertisement in the Santiago evening newspaper La Tercera today in which she said: "I am writing for reasons beyond our control the remains of Pablo Neruda have been transferred to a grave in the municipal cemetery."

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MADRID
TOKYO
HONG KONG

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om \$17.1-Million Expenditure

House Unit Report Urges U.S. to Seek Nixon Homes Refund

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—A House subcommittee report, concluding that \$17.1 million in federal funds has been spent in connection with President Nixon's homes, has suggested that action should be taken to recover any "improper expenditures."

The House press secretary said Ziegler strongly attacked the report. "An honest report should show that out of the \$17.1 million referred to, only \$10.5 million was spent on the President's homes," he said.

The report, to be considered by the House Government Operations Committee Tuesday, said the \$17.1 million included \$7.6 million in personnel costs, \$5.6 million for communications, \$2.2 million for administrative support and \$1.7 million for protection.

It still includes the findings, previously disclosed, that some of the spending was for items "far in excess of what was required to meet security requests" and that some items were paid for by the government after they had already been procured by Mr. Nixon's aides.

Controls Urged

The draft report recommends tightening controls over spending by the Secret Service for protection of presidents.

It also recommends that "appropriate government agencies should seek restitution or take other appropriate action with respect to any improper expenditures of federal funds."

Copies of the final draft were sent to committee members yesterday and were numbered to discourage leaks, but the Associated Press was permitted to take notes from one copy.

The draft report also recommends that in the future permanent security be established at only one of a president's private homes, to be selected by him.

The report was said to have received the broad support of committee Republicans at a caucus yesterday morning because of a general softening of some of its language and the addition of more information on security costs at past presidents' homes.

Senators, however, reached after the caucus said that their approval was not a turning away from Mr. Nixon but simply a basic approval of the report.

Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala., was the chief opponent of the report as originally approved by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas. Mr. Buchanan said he probably would vote for the report.

Rep. Buchanan said, however, that he probably would submit a minority report including more emphasis on spending on past presidents' homes.

This report concluded that Congress had posed few restraints on spending for protection of presidents but that evidence showed Secret Service and other agencies "have abused the discretion given them."

"They have permitted public funds to be used to procure non-security items," it said. "They have permitted non-government personnel to commit federal government funds. They have abandoned fiscal responsibility and they have exercised a casual attitude on expending funds."

The draft report did not estimate how much of the \$17 million expended enhanced the value of Mr. Nixon's homes at San Clemente, Calif., and Key Biscayne, Fla.

The House-Senate Internal Revenue Taxation Committee estimated that figure at \$22,298 and concluded that the President should pay taxes on that amount as, in effect, job benefit income.

Refuses Compromise

Liddy had told the court here that he would appeal if convicted of contempt of Congress and said that he had rejected a compromise to testify to a House subcommittee.

Liddy's lawyer, Peter Maroulis, said Watergate prosecutor's counsel Philip Lacovara had agreed that Liddy could purge the contempt by going to the subcommittee, taking the oath, but then refusing to answer any questions under the Constitution's Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

Liddy told the judge: "I think honesty to you, I should tell I rejected it."

Two Separate Counsils

Judge Pratt found Liddy guilty one count of refusing to be sworn in before the House Intelligence subcommittee which was investigating Central Intelligence Agency involvement in Watergate, and one count of refusing to testify.

Liddy is now serving his contempt sentence in the District of Columbia Jail for refusing to fly before the Watergate and jury.

When that sentence ends next month, he faces a sentence of six years and eight months on conviction of conspiracy, conspiracy and wiretapping in the Watergate break-in.

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BLOCKING THE WAY—Lying, sitting and operating wheelchairs, some of the physically handicapped trying Friday to block the entrance to the National Museum in Tokyo where Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa is on view for first time in Japan.

Handicapped Protest Special Show of Mona Lisa

TOKYO, May 10 (AP)—A "liberation group" of about 30 physically handicapped persons tried to prevent Tokyo crimples from viewing the Mona Lisa today, but the police removed them when they started to lie down in the doorway of the National Art Museum.

The protesters handed out leaflets charging that the special showing for the handicapped of the Leonardo da Vinci work was "further discrimination" against them.

Despite the demonstration, about 3,000 persons filed past the painting on crutches, in wheelchairs or with the assistance of attendants.

The painting is on loan from the Louvre for a 54-day exhibit that began April 20. The Japanese Culture Agency as first banned handicapped persons and babies from the museum, saying that they might cause confusion among the huge crowds expected. The special showing was arranged after public protests.

However, at that time, the Senate did adopt, 44 to 41, a Muskie plan to let the government monitor wage and price controls with strong authority to get relevant information from businesses and unions.

The Muskie proposal also would have given the President power to enforce price controls made by industries when they were decoupled.

But, as the debate resumed yesterday, the Senate changed its mind and tentatively adopted an amendment of Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, as a substitute for the Muskie plan.

Sen. Tower's amendment contained much weaker monitoring powers. It did not include subpoena authority to get information and it would have allowed the monitoring agency only 28 professional employees.

Sen. Muskie declared that the Republicans were offering "only a shadow agency which could not begin to do the monitoring job. There is no use for us to pass a sham."

Island of Calm

The added oil crisis and their future effect on France and the crisis of Europe were barely touched upon, as if the country were somehow an isolated island of calm.

Rather, as in two sharper radio debates conducted during the first-round campaign, Mr. Mitterrand attacked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for his alleged mismanagement of the economy over the last 11 years while the finance minister complained that his adversary refused to discuss the future.

However, unlike their past radio encounters, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not bother to contest Mr. Mitterrand's claims that inflation was now running at an annual rate of 17 percent.

Mr. Mitterrand's assertion that the left's plans to nationalize nine large industrial groups over 20 years would cost \$4 billion rather than \$11.2 billion as the finance minister had once claimed.

Such points are not without their potential importance since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has long been unchallenged in his mastery of economic and financial problems.

The Socialist leader also scored by brushing aside Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's warnings about the danger of nationalization by quoting the constitution of the Fifth Republic—hand-drawn for the late Gen. de Gaulle—which justifies such action in the case of monopoly abuses.

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Mitterrand-Giscard Debate On TV Avoids New Ground

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, May 10 (WP)—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and François Mitterrand tonight staged France's first live television debate between presidential candidates, but what had been billed as the turning point of the campaign proved something of a letdown.

Perhaps oversold as the Gallie equivalent of the decisive 1960 television debates between Richard Nixon and John Kennedy, the 100-minute encounter repeated arguments which both candidates have developed throughout the month-long campaign.

But even before the debate finished, a poll conducted by a semi-private French radio station indicated that 10 percent of the 400 persons questioned had changed their voting preference as a result.

There was no indication in the poll on how many of those who said they had changed their minds would vote for Mr. Mitterrand or his rival.

If confirmed by more in-depth polls, such a swing could prove decisive. A series of polls this week have shown conservative Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing and united left leader Mitterrand variously leading each other—by margins of 51 percent to no more than 45 percent—in the runoff vote May 19.

Both candidates' reluctance to break new ground appeared to have been dictated by a desire to avoid alienating the voters they won in the first-round ballot last Sunday by appealing to those who backed now-eliminated candidates.

Mr. Mitterrand, who is backed by the powerful Communist party, at the end of the debate made a direct, emotional, but vague appeal for support from those who had voted for other candidates.

His special target is the 15 percent of the electorate that voted for Gaullist candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas and the 3.2 percent that backed small shopkeeper champion Jean Royer.

The originally planned 90-minute debate dealt entirely with domestic problems.

Only after journalist-arbiters of the state television monopoly insisted did the candidates reluctantly and briefly discuss foreign affairs in a 10-minute "overtime" period.

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Senate Drops Monitoring of Prices, Wages

Following Division Along Party Lines

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Senate has abandoned attempts to prohibit and government monitoring of wages and prices increases.

Democrat Sen. Frank Lautenberg, who had been leading the effort to force the Senate to pass a bill to prohibit government monitoring of wages and prices, said the bill would be defeated.

The Senate voted 54-46 to reject the bill, which would have required the Federal Reserve Board to report to Congress on the effects of wage and price controls.

The bill was introduced by Sen. Lautenberg in March and had been reported by the Senate Commerce Committee in April.

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Eve Alone Should Not Be Punished By Barroom Law, U.S. Judge Rules

MILWAUKEE, May 10 (AP)—The temptations of Eve are not sufficient justification for an ordinance banning bar girls, a U.S. District Court has ruled.

The decision yesterday by Judge John Reynolds overturns an opinion of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which had upheld a Milwaukee ordinance that prohibited women employees of a bar from sitting with male customers.

Judge Reynolds called the ordinance irrational and a violation of the Constitution's equal-protection provisions.

"Ever since Eve, mankind has recognized that one thing may lead to another, and if the Milwaukee Common Council chose to enact these restrictions, it must be assumed 'the regulations are directly related to preserving morals and the public welfare,'" Judge Reynolds said.

"No mention of Adam's participation in moral matters was made," he said.

Complete Pan Am Fleet to Get New Cockpit Warning System

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT)—Pan American World Airways, concerned over two crashes this year in which 204 persons were killed, has ordered for its entire 146-plane fleet a new cockpit warning system designed to prevent such disasters.

The device sounds a loud "Whoop! Whoop! Pull up!" and flashes a red light saying "Terrain" if a plane is heading for a mountain slope or is straying too low on a landing approach.

Pan American had been working for 18 months with Sundstrand Data Control, Inc., the manufacturer of the device, and with the Boeing Co. to adapt the warning system for its Boeing 747s.

But sources at the airline acknowledged that the decision to buy and start installing the equipment had been hastened by recent accidents, especially the April 22 crash into a Bali, Indonesia, mountain in which 107 died.

Following that crash—the fourth for the airline in nine months—the Federal Aviation Administration ordered an "immediate" inspection of Pan American's world operations. The survey is expected to take about two months.

With its order, Pan American became the first major U.S. airline to commit itself to fleetwide use of the Sundstrand system. The program will cost \$2.9 million.

About 15 airlines abroad and one U.S. carrier, When Air in Alaska, are already using the system on some planes.

The Sundstrand device is called a ground proximity warning system. It is designed as a supplement to more conventional altitude-warning systems that are standard on many airlines, including all of Pan American's.

A big advantage of the new system is that it automatically sounds its warnings without the pilot having to set a dial or perform any other chore.

The warnings—the startling "Whoop! Whoop!" used on ambulances and other emergency vehicles, the spoken order "Pull up!" and the flash of the "Terrain" light—are repeated until corrective action is taken. The pilot cannot shut off

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The Removal of Mr. Nixon

About six months ago, at a time when there was a sudden burst of demands for President Nixon's resignation, we observed in this space (H.T., Nov. 7) that neither the time nor the circumstances was right. We stated then that an overwhelming case could be made for the President's removal from office, but that the case for resignation was not necessarily stronger than the case for allowing the impeachment process to proceed, and that events would doubtless clarify the issue before long. It struck us then, as it does now, that if the President were to resign, it would be vital that the public be provided persuasive evidence of the case against his continuing to serve in office.

When the most dangerous variation on the theme of resignation was advanced—namely, Sen. James Buckley's proposal that the President step down in an aura of innocence and without any publicly agreed upon findings one way or the other—we took particular issue with it. Today we are witnessing what might seem to be a replica of last November's outcry. However, events have in fact gone a considerable way toward resolving last fall's unsettled questions. There is now in the public domain, by Mr. Nixon's own hand, a documentary record of presidential misconduct and moral failure which transcends political lines and ideological differences among the public. Testimony to this development may also be found in editorials from the Chicago Tribune and the Omaha World-Herald. These editorials, calling for impeachment or Mr. Nixon's resignation, are testimony to the fact that Richard Nixon, by virtue of the records he himself has furnished of his performance in office, has managed to alienate profoundly important parts of his constituency—those elements, in fact, who have first call on his consideration and the most acute grounds for disappointment. To the best of our knowledge and belief, as they say on the witness stand, nobody has ever accused either the Chicago Tribune or the Omaha World-Herald of being liberal, elitist or Eastern seaboard in its outlook—let alone of being all three at once.

The conclusions that have been reached by these two newspapers, and by others who have been among the President's most stalwart supporters, are important for two reasons. One is that they show signs of fulfilling one prerequisite of the President's removal from office under circumstances least likely to divide the country and create huge reservoirs of public acrimony, suspicion and dispute: this prerequisite is that his own

constituency not feel that the President has been removed by a vengeful, partisan and unjust political opposition. The second reason that these conclusions are important is that they are firmly founded on an acknowledgement of presidential wrongdoing, as distinct from being based only on some amorphous sense that he has been unjustly robbed by others of his capacity to lead.

Where we would differ with the Chicago Tribune's appraisal is in its apparent conclusion that the transcripts recently released by Mr. Nixon, damning as they are, constitute a sufficiently complete or coherent statement of the case on which the President's removal must rest. Moreover, what is missing from the Tribune's recommended solution, as it is in the case of most of those who have raised their voices for the President's resignation, is any provision for the manner in which he would leave office and its aftermath for him. Former Vice-President Agnew, if we may be a bit crude about the transaction, bought himself (and the office he had in fact disgraced) a little necessary dignity in exchange for an official public presentation of the particular charges he would have had to answer had he not resigned. The President's case is different in some important respects—the experience of removal or resignation of a man from the presidency is by nature bound to be more traumatic, and the relatively simple format for hargaining does not exist in this case.

Still, the basic ingredients are there and there are enough interested and honorable parties who have some claim to a role and some authority in these affairs to negotiate a proper outcome. That outcome, it seems to us—and we are specifically thinking of something short of the result of a fully played-out impeachment process—would have roughly to provide the following elements: some form of indemnification of the President as a private citizen, some formal presentation of the reasons for his leaving office, and some acknowledgement, if only tacit, by Mr. Nixon of his acceptance of both parts of the arrangement.

One thing is certain: The pressures will increase for his removal, the revelations will multiply, and the constituency will grow. Mr. Nixon's presidency is beyond recovery. That is what the transcripts—and the public reading of them—have made plain. The question is no longer whether he should be removed from office, but how and when he will go. And the answer, in large measure, is up to him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Exit for Mr. Trudeau

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau appears to owe the fall of his Liberal party government to what he calls the "scourge of inflation." Prices in Canada have gone up 10.4 percent in a year, the same intolerable rate as the climb in the United States.

Nevertheless, it is doubtful that runaway prices alone would have brought about Mr. Trudeau's ouster. Beneath the surface it was the politics of minority government, resting in this case on the shakiest of alliances with the radical New Democratic party, that brought Mr. Trudeau down. Since the 1972 election, he has had to depend on the support of the NDP in the House of Commons in order to prevail over the combined vote of the Progressive Conservatives and the Social Credit party; and it was the NDP's opposition to the prime minister's economic program that finally forced his undoing.

The parties both to the left and to the right of the government wanted price and wage controls: the prime minister, with a possibly jaundiced eye to the American experience, thought they would do little good. The New Democrats advocated pricing Cana-

dian goods for export higher than those for domestic consumption, a possible invitation to economic warfare which Mr. Trudeau understandably rejected. Where the prime minister's budget made concessions to the left, as it did on housing finance, the NDP found them "unworkable" or inadequate. It was the pressure of the NDP that kept the freeze on oil prices long after the Trudeau government wanted to end it. The party also was a major factor in the stiffening of controls on American financial investments in Canada.

Although inflation has caused real hardship for many Canadians they are not necessarily disposed to put all the blame on the Liberal government. They may even accept the prime minister's view that the problem is worldwide, requiring worldwide solutions. New elections are expected in July; and in any case, Wednesday's vote in Commons does not mean the exit from Canadian politics of Mr. Trudeau, who by general consent has grown in stature during his six years in office, especially in the last 18 months under the vicissitudes of running a minority government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Cold War Casualty

It is ironic that Willy Brandt, the man who sought to promote détente between the Federal German Republic and East Europe, including the "other Germany," has been brought down by a case of espionage which fits perfectly into the patterns of a cold war that is clearly still being waged behind the mask of normalization. Whether the wire-pullers in East Berlin can derive much satisfaction from the political consequences of their spectacular coup is an open question—they may find that it will rebound on themselves. Yet the degree to which Ostpolitik exposes West Germany to harm emerges clearly.

Brandt's resignation cannot conceal the fact that his government was in trouble even before the Guillaume affair broke. Its political substance was already heavily eroded. Whether a change of chancellors will make

the problems easier to solve... is something the near future will reveal...

—From the *New Zürcher Zeitung*, Zurich.

Power of Oil

Political power, said Mao, grows out of the barrel of a gun. Last year it seemed more likely to come out of a barrel of crude oil... It should have been the Year of Europe. It was demonstrably not. If 1973 belonged to anyone it belonged to the Arabs—which probably surprised them as much as anyone. Perhaps we had all taken the words of Chairman Mao too literally, and too much to heart. Yet guns still are important. More of them will be bought with the money from oil, and partly because of the tensions caused by the October war there is less chance of a new arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

—From the *Times*, London.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

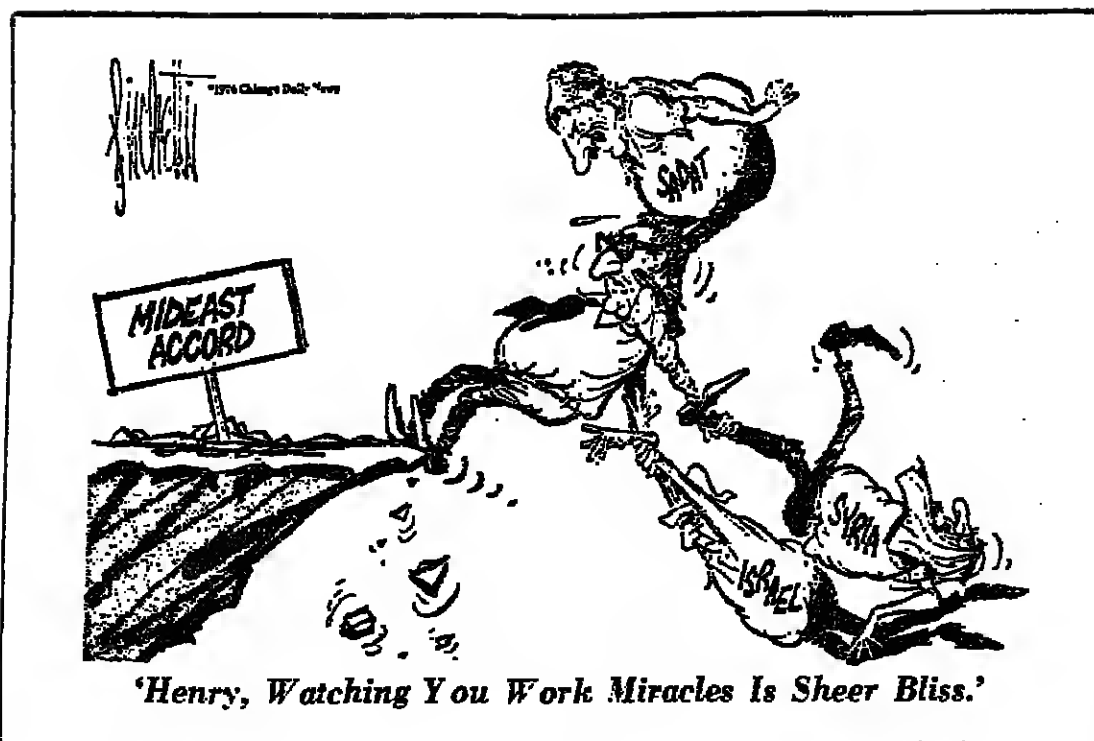
May 11, 1939

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Navy Department has under consideration a plan to send the entire Atlantic squadron, under command of Adm. Simpson, to Gibraltar to meet Adm. Dorey upon his return from Manila, and then to escort him to New York. Adm. Dorey will leave Manila sooner than at first expected. It is announced today that he may be home by Aug. 1.

Fifty Years Ago

May 11, 1921

LONDON—Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, issued an important statement at Belfast today on the boundary dispute with the Irish Free State. "In trying to avoid serious trouble," he said, "one course is open to the two sides. No settlement can be reached by mutual agreement, and it is no use pretending the contrary."



The Politics of Divorce in Italy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—One of the greatest strengths of the contemporary Roman Catholic Church has been its flexibility as expressed by growing willingness to recognize the wisdom of separating clerical and state affairs and by acceptance of decidedly liberal opinions among many of its prelates.

Since the papacy of John XXIII began in 1958, these trends have been marked. In southern Africa, the church has taken a decisive lead in pressing for an end to racial inequality. Many of its prelates have suffered for their support of the blacks.

Throughout Latin America, the Catholic Church has associated itself with advanced social and political movements and opposed right-wing dictatorships. Such Catholic leaders as the Most Rev. Kelder Camara, archbishop of Recife, Brazil, are accepted symbols of this current.

The Vatican, under both Pope John and Pope Paul VI, has moved perceptibly toward formulation of its own détente with the Marxist world. Its improved relations with Yugoslavia and Poland and pressed the hard-shelled Hungarian Cardinal Mindszenty to abandon his refuge in the U.S. Embassy at Budapest. The last two pontiffs have received important Communist envoys.

Sharp Cleaveage

Against this background it is difficult to comprehend the sharp cleaveage between Catholic and non-Catholic parties in Italy itself, a cleaveage now artificially forced by the Vatican and its supporters. They inspired Sunday's and Monday's referendum on whether the divorce law, enacted by parliament in 1970, should be repealed.

The issue is really whether the church in Italy should have even vestigial temporal power. In most Catholic countries such as France or Belgium—to say nothing of Czechoslovakia and Poland—the question has long since been resolved. Even Cardinal Conway, primate of all Ireland (both North and South), favors secularization and separation of church and state.

The debate has gone on in Italy since the medieval wars of Guelph (papal maximalists) and Ghibelline (for division of powers). As the lay domains of the Pope shrank to the purely token size of Vatican City, a tiny enclave inside Rome, the apparent issue dwindled. In 1929 when the divorce law was enacted—and approved by the constitutional court—this old quarrel seemed at last to have ended.

Unfortunately neither the entrenched Vatican bureaucracy nor its most ardent supporters accepted this decision of the Italian state. Urged on by political leaders more interested in altering the present party balance of power than they were in marital ethics, a movement was launched to demand a referendum on the law's validity. This is provided for under the constitution; and almost three times the necessary number of signatures—500,000—petitioned for a vote.

The result has been to split the existing coalition that uneasily runs the country. On one side—theoretically favoring restoring the ban on divorce—are the Christian Democrats, a Catholic party whose political views actually cover a broad spectrum.

On the other side are their coalition partners, the Socialists and Socialist Democrats, who have joined in a center-left administration but who are traditionally anti-clerical. They oppose church interference in political matters, and therefore favor divorce.

Political Problem

To make matters even more embarrassing, the Christian Democrats find themselves voting with their enemies, the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. One MSI leader has himself had

two wives, one married in church, one by civil ceremony. He thus hopes to have his divorce and defeat it too.

The problem posed is almost wholly political. It has little to do with modern church practice as expressed in most countries with a largely Catholic population. But the Vatican would seem to have been pushed into a corner by its own conservatives urged onward by some Christian Democratic leaders.

Aminore Fanfani, who no longer seems happy with the "opening to the left" he once favored, is trying to capture con-

trol of the party, even if this means showing it rightward. Divorce itself isn't the real issue; a relatively small number has been granted since it became legal.

It is never advisable to make political forecasts in Italy, which has the gift of surviving crises that would tear other lands apart. Nevertheless, this referendum bids fair to rend the fragile structure of the Italian state at a moment when its economy is cracking and when the European Community, on which it heavily relies, is itself coming apart. The real referendum question is whether Italy should be divorced from progress.

The U.S.: Still a Moral Country

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The storm raised by publication of the White House transcripts demonstrates a point much forgotten late and soon. The United States remains a deeply moral country.

It has been easy enough over the past few years not to equate America with the New Jerusalem. The swag has been piled high as the Rockies, and the self-debauchery of getting and spending has gone on apace. Great power rivalry has bred a casual acceptance of the doctrine that might makes right. Frustration in race relations has fostered a tolerance for unfair and even brutal practices.

Deep cynicism became the badge of the young. Five-year-olds learned not to be taken in by TV commercials. In Washington particularly it was assumed that men would lie and cheat and steal to stay in power.

It is not surprising, accordingly, that the White House released the transcripts without giving any thought to the impact they would

have on moral feeling. Nor that Dean Burch of the White House staff said that the transcripts reflected "life as it is... in politics and business and industry." Nor that the Rev. John McLaughlin of the White House staff would assert that criticism smacked of hypocrisy.

In fact, what looked like moral inertia in the country was only a refusal to accept idealistic nostrums for complicated economic, international and racial problems. Beneath that not unbounded caution, the puritan conscience ran strong. The country was not blind to lies and cheating and browbeating and corruption, and nothing has showed it better than the character of the criticisms made by the President's supporters.

Thus, Hugh Scott, the Republican leader in the Senate, spoke of a "disgusting and immoral performance." John Anderson, the leader of the Republican Conference in the House, said the transcripts showed the President

to be "totally lacking in moral sensibility." And the Chicago Tribune found in the transcripts an "insensitivity to the standards of ethics and morality."

But if an absence of moral outrage would have been despicable, more indignation does not lead very far. There is a vital difference, as the sagacious House Republican leader John Rhodes has made plain, between low behavior and evidence of impeachment actions. On the latter issue, the case is by no means buttoned up.

The transcripts themselves add hardly anything. They show that the President did seem to coach his subordinates in perjury; that he refused to grant immunity in order to prevent the truth from coming out, that he seemed to approve a report that money was paid to the Watergate defendants to keep quiet.

But all of that was implicit in the Ervin committee hearings, and the indictments obtained by the special prosecutor. That so much is being made of the transcripts now suggests to me that the country and the Congress have not truly paid serious attention to the details of the Watergate case.

The evidence is almost certainly there. The special prosecutor believes that a bribery payment was made on the strength of a decision taken by the President on March 31. The tapes with the House Judiciary Committee has received from the special Watergate prosecutor apparently make that point, and the evidence of the tapes seems to be reinforced by witnesses.

Tapes Versions

It appears, moreover, that the House Judiciary Committee counsel has more detailed and exact versions of the tapes than exist in either the White House or the office of the special prosecutor. It also seems that the committee counsel has been doing a serious investigation on its own. And besides the obstruction of justice in the Watergate case, there remain possible bribery issues in connection with the ITT case, the milk producers' case and the connection between Bebe Rebozo and Howard Hughes.

But as the House Judiciary Committee begins its impeachment hearings, the basic fact is that the case has to be laid out. The committee and its staff have repeatedly backed away from confrontation with the White House. By so doing they avoid traps in a truly impressive fashion.

Now they have to take the initiative. They have to present the evidence in an unmistakable way. Whether they can do it to the satisfaction of a Congress and a public which seem to have too capacity for absorbing large amounts of detailed information is unclear.

What for? The issue has never been Nixon's "innocence" or "guilt." It is his responsibility to run an honest government. This he has manifestly failed to do.

The conduct of a Willy Brandt, wholly innocent of wrongdoing, is an example of what such responsibility may sometimes painfully require. The emperor was not charged with indecent exposure; he was blamed for pulling the emine over people's eyes—nonexistent emine!

Now, that the facts are out, everybody can be indignant! But the courage that any nation's elected representatives are supposed to be capable of is the courage to say what they think and feel without waiting for the law courts to provide them with incontrovertible evidence first. The President and his friends have indeed put on a shabby, disgusting and immoral performance.

And to hear the words spoken out loud is the first best hope for representative democracy. At the same time, it must be said that the performance of the vast majority of congressmen has been nothing less than cowardly, cynical and calculating.

Still, we have little enough to be thankful for these days. So let's hear two cheers for democracy, and one for Sen. Scott.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

Brussels.

I for one would be a much less bitter American if my President refrained from the rather blatant practice of referring to himself in the third person.

JOEL J. EPSTEIN.

Augsburg, West Germany.

Letters

Transcripts Reaction

The President has asked that we examine the transcript of his conversations fairly and with a view to the circumstances in which he found himself at the time. Among these circumstances is the fact that all of the persons engaged in the conversations only the President and Mr. Haldeman had knowledge that the conversations were being recorded. Faced with people speaking freely about delicate subjects, the inflections in the voice of the President may tell as much as the words used.

In order to make available the necessary evidence and at the same time protect those portions of the conversations which are not relevant to the impeachment issue may I suggest the following:

1) The original tapes be heard by the chairman and minority leader of the Judiciary Committee together with committee and minority counsel. (The lawyers being the persons most familiar with the case, their participation would appear to be essential.)

2) The four would have to agree on material to be excluded and where there was controversy, those points would have to be submitted to the committee in secret session for resolution.

3) The relevant portions of the tapes to be re-recorded and released.

4) The original tapes to be submitted to the technical experts previously designated by President's counsel and the special prosecutor's office in federal court for testing as to authenticity.

GENEVA.

Here's hoping that the trustees of the proposed Nixon library at San Clemente will include in their plans a Watergate Room with ample facilities for listening to the tapes and examining other associated memorabilia.

PARIS.

So Sen. Hugh Scott (H.T., May 8) has officially confirmed that the emperor has no clothes on and the performance is "shabby, disgusting and immoral." Where has this pent-up outrage been these many months? Welcome until "all the evidence is in?"

Gen. Haig, the White House chief of staff, thinks the time has come for all of us to ask ourselves a pretty fundamental question: "At what point in the review of the wrongdoing does the review itself involve injustices, excess and distortions, which... result in the cure being worse than the illness itself?" (H.T., May 7).

The fundamental response to that question, Gen. Haig, is that the review becomes excessive only when needlessly applied. This would occur, of course, only after cathartics obviously had been completed.

BRUSSELS.

M.S.C. DOV.

Some Stark Questions

Mr. Nixon's Judgment

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the Congressional Globe for June 4, 1842, the official stenographer in the House of Representatives reports John Quincy Adams as follows:

"Mr. Adams said... 'Why, what mockery it would be for the Constitution of the United States to say that that House should have the power of impeachment, extending even to the President of the United States himself, and yet to say that the House had not the power to obtain the evidence and proofs on which their impeachment was based.' It appeared to him (Adams) equivalent to a self-evident principle, that the power of impeachment gives to the House necessarily the power to call for persons and papers." (Congressional Globe, 27th Congress 1st session, page 500).

Nevertheless, 132 years later this is precisely the principle President Nixon is challenging in the Watergate case. He has refused to turn over the additional "evidence and proofs" requested by the House Judiciary Committee and the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, and Mr. Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, has threatened to fight the case all the way through the Supreme Court if necessary.

It was probably inevitable that this conflict between the President's claims to "confidentiality" and the House's power to call for "persons and papers" in an impeachment proceeding, should be submitted to the highest court for judicial review. But again what is odd about the President's defense is that he has chosen

to risk this confrontation in Supreme Court at the worst possible time for himself.

He had the option of sticking to his original position: demands for private presidential documents were an invasion of the "confidentiality" of the presidency, which he would oppose invoking his "executive privilege."

As the U.S. Court of Appeals in Nixon vs. Sirica, "We sale public access to executive deliberations and documents would cripple the executive's co-equal branch." It is a case to argue in an impeachment inquiry into possible criminal action by the President and aides, but it might have been sustained by the Supreme Court.

What the President has done, however, is to weaken his argument for the "confidentiality" of his documents by releasing 1,000 pages of the most damaging executive conversations ever published by a Chief Executive. As his lawyer said in submitted transcripts of the Watergate tapes to the Congress, "President... does recognize the House Committee on Judiciary has constitutional responsibilities to examine into his conduct and there the President has provided annexed transcripts of all portions of the conversations that were recorded."

Concedes Point

But having conceded this point and broken his own rule against releasing confidential documents the President is now insisting: he alone must decide what evidence the House needs to establish its constitutional responsibility which shall be permitted to the tapes to assure that a complete disclosure been made, and what is relevant or irrelevant to the House's investigation.

Nixon has insisted that lawyer be allowed to sit in on private and public deliberations of the House Judiciary Committee and interrogate witnesses and this request has been granted but he rejects the suggestion that the committee's electronic experts and lawyers be allowed to check the tapes against the transcripts for accuracy.

Thus, he has not ended claims for more information, silenced the doubts about the curacy of his disclosures, or protected his privacy by releasing the edited White House conversations, but increased the demand for more information, raised more suspicions than he provoked an outcry among own leaders on Capitol Hill—a demand by the Chicago Tribune for his resignation or dismissal and challenged the House to grant immunity to a constitutional crisis in Supreme Court.

This is very risky business. The first place a long constitutional crisis in the Senate would prolong the agony he says wants to end. It is the duty of the courts to interpret the Constitution and decide the power of both the President and Congress, and he has committed himself to abide by the decisions of the courts.

Maybe he is gambling that Supreme Court would sustain him; if it doesn't, he will have to hand over the evidence requested by the House, or dis the court, which would be a violation of the Constitution probably a decisive impeachment offense.

All this raises serious moral legal questions, but leaving aside for the moment, it raises stark and troubling questions about the President's judgment of men and events, of his judgment about how defend himself.

Tapes Running

How could he have picked cast of characters and given such power? How could he installed this electronic list system, bugged his own men even mistaking heads of government with their own and then talked the way he knowing the tapes were run?

His appointments to the prime Court and some of his appointments to the Justice Department, his approval of a investigating ring in the House, his efforts to involve FBI and the CIA in the cover his misjudgment of Agnew, and Richardson, his misjudgment of the Senate will then exposed by releasing transcripts—all this and more raise doubts about fidelity in his judgment of White House in the next and a half years.

And the feeling here, a backs and fills on handing this evidence the Congress has even tried out a review in the White House, defend his character, and that his judgment, under pressure, not getting better but

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonell
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
Managing Editor: George W. Baker
Executive Vice President: Robert T. MacDonell
Vice President: Robert T. MacDonell
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هنا صوت القوم

Male Equality Sought at Women's Talk

Representation Issue 1975 UN Parley

By Kathleen Tellich

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 10 (UPI).—The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women met today to discuss its agenda for the 1975 UN Parley on Women's Status. The commission, which is made up of representatives from 180 countries, is the only international body that deals with women's issues. It is expected that the commission will recommend changes to the UN Charter to give women equal representation with men in the UN General Assembly.

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Spanish police on the grounds of Madrid University on Friday after forcing students from the law school.

E. Europe Shifts Policy, Urges More Births, Fewer Abortions

By Dusko Doder

WARSAW, May 10 (UPI).—Concerned with a decline in population, Europe's Communist governments are gradually tightening abortion laws and providing new financial incentives to couples to have more children. The basic laws on abortion, the most widely practiced method of birth control in Eastern Europe, have not been radically changed. But Communist governments are concerned with projections of population decline within the next two decades that raise the specter of an "aging society."

Deaths Exceed Births In some Communist countries, net reproduction rates have dropped below the point at which deaths start to cancel out births. East Germany's population last year dropped below 17 million for the first time since World War II. The decline is likely to

compound that country's already severe labor shortages. Czechoslovakia and all other Warsaw Pact countries except Poland are experiencing population declines.

Only Poland has not tightened its abortion legislation but restrictions have been discussed.

Daily Routine On a recent morning, this reporter visited an abortion clinic in downtown Warsaw to interview its director, Dr. Regina Jedryka. The daily morning routine included a screening process by a local three-member commission, which included two physicians and a social worker.

Abortion on demand was introduced in Eastern Europe in the mid-1950s when it became clear to Communist planners that the baby boom was straining social services, especially housing. It proved to be one of the most popular decisions the Communists have ever made.

But officials in the region argue that decline in population growth is directly linked to liberal abortion laws. In Hungary, for example, abortions exceed live births by a wide margin and Budapest in 1973 recorded twice as many abortions as births.

Family Allowances Increased New measures to stimulate larger families include increased child support allowances, longer maternity leaves, low interest credits to young families with children and other financial incentives.

Czechoslovakia, for instance, now gives 35 weeks of maternity leave at full pay. A Czech mother can then take a leave of absence from work until her youngest child reaches the age of two. She gets a \$400 bonus from the state upon the birth of her second child and each subsequent child. While on the leave of absence, she begins to get \$100 monthly beginning with her second child. In addition, the government has recently doubled child support allowances, which now total \$18 for the first child, \$28 for the second and \$30 for the third.

It is now more difficult for a married woman without children or with only one child to get an abortion. But an abortion for "social reasons," such as inadequate housing or other difficulties, can still be obtained.

Women in High Posts Eastern European governments apparently refrained from imposing strict restrictions because abortion on demand is popular and because women in the region hold some high positions in Communist party councils as well as most medium-level positions in industries and government.

Hungary ruled in January that a woman under 40 who lives with her husband in an adequate apartment and has fewer than two children should not be allowed to have an abortion. Until then, any Hungarian woman could go before a local abortion commission, which was forced to approve her demand for an abortion of a pregnancy under 12 weeks, practically without a charge. Women now must pay full costs.

Abortion Bill Delayed BONN, May 10 (Reuters).—The West German Bundestag today threw out a new draft law to legalize abortion for women in the first three months of pregnancy.

Rejection of the bill in the upper house of parliament does not quash it altogether but will have the effect of delaying the introduction of free, legal abortion, probably for several months. The opposition Christian Democratic party holds the majority in the Bundestag.

The bill can come into force when the lower house (Bundestag) revokes the measure with an absolute majority. It originally passed the lower house on April 26 by 14 votes, but the government got two votes less than required for an absolute majority.

More Abortions For Young ATLANTA, May 10 (UPI).—Nearly a third of legal abortions in the United States in 1973 were performed on women under 20, the Center for Disease Control said today.

The center said it had received reports on more than 588,700 legal abortions in 1973 from 27 states and the District of Columbia.

In 10 states, abortions outnumbered live births for women less than 15 years old, the report said.

Woman Given High Financial Post in France

PARIS, May 10 (UPI).—Nicole Briot, 36, has just been appointed France's first woman inspector of finances, but she admits she cannot balance her personal budget.

Finance Minister and presidential candidate Valéry Giscard d'Estaing chose Miss Briot for the job, which is held by only a handful of senior civil servants.

"The interview lasted only 10 minutes," she said. "He told me: 'It is important to have a woman in finance.'"

Miss Briot said the two unsuccessful male candidates sent her flowers.

Asked about her personal finances, she said: "I bought a small apartment and already I have overspent my budget for repairs, although the work is not yet finished."

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Women in High Posts Eastern European governments apparently refrained from imposing strict restrictions because abortion on demand is popular and because women in the region hold some high positions in Communist party councils as well as most medium-level positions in industries and government.

Hungary ruled in January that a woman under 40 who lives with her husband in an adequate apartment and has fewer than two children should not be allowed to have an abortion. Until then, any Hungarian woman could go before a local abortion commission, which was forced to approve her demand for an abortion of a pregnancy under 12 weeks, practically without a charge. Women now must pay full costs.

Abortion Bill Delayed BONN, May 10 (Reuters).—The West German Bundestag today threw out a new draft law to legalize abortion for women in the first three months of pregnancy.

Rejection of the bill in the upper house of parliament does not quash it altogether but will have the effect of delaying the introduction of free, legal abortion, probably for several months. The opposition Christian Democratic party holds the majority in the Bundestag.

The bill can come into force when the lower house (Bundestag) revokes the measure with an absolute majority. It originally passed the lower house on April 26 by 14 votes, but the government got two votes less than required for an absolute majority.

More Abortions For Young ATLANTA, May 10 (UPI).—Nearly a third of legal abortions in the United States in 1973 were performed on women under 20, the Center for Disease Control said today.

The center said it had received reports on more than 588,700 legal abortions in 1973 from 27 states and the District of Columbia.

In 10 states, abortions outnumbered live births for women less than 15 years old, the report said.

Madrid Police Oust Students At University

MADRID, May 10 (AP).—Police forced several hundred law students from classes at Madrid University today because they reportedly were holding forbidden assemblies for the second straight day.

University sources said police, seized at the entrance to the law school, a large poster which read: "Social. Recreational. Remember Portugal."

The word, a warning to the political police to remember that Portugal has toppled its authoritarian government in a coup.

The sources said the situation was normal in all the other schools of the university, Spain's largest, with an enrollment of about 80,000.

Police sources said 17 students were detained during minor incidents yesterday and some were released after questioning.

Reports said academic activity was normal in all other universities in the country, although absenteeism was noticeably high at some of them.

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By Barge Up the Mekong

U.S.-Built Port in Thailand

Funnels Aid to Phnom Penh

By Jack Foisie

BANGKOK, May 10 (AP).—The American-built Mekong River port at Sattahip in the Gulf of Siam is becoming a major shipping point for Thailand and a key link in the U.S. aid program to Cambodia. U.S. officials here estimate that the port will handle about 1 million tons of cargo a year.

The port, which is being built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is located on the Mekong River in Sattahip, Thailand, about 100 miles from Phnom Penh. It is expected to be completed by the end of 1975.

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Thai Reports Half of B-52s To Leave Soon

Accord Is Announced On Force Reduction

BANGKOK, May 10 (AP).—

Nearly half the 50-plane U.S. B-52 bomber force in Thailand will be withdrawn this year, Thailand's deputy chief of staff said today.

The withdrawal is part of a pullout of about 300 planes from the present Thailand-based force of just over 550 U.S. military aircraft, Gen. Kriangsak Chama-nand said.

At the same time, the Thai Foreign Ministry announced that plans have been agreed on for the U.S. troop reduction that will cut the American military contingent in Thailand from the current 34,000 to about 27,000 by the end of the year. The reduction, first disclosed March 29, includes about a third of the U.S. military planes in the country.

Departures by Midweek Military sources said, meanwhile, that a number of B-52s will depart from Utaapao Air Force Base, 116 miles south of Bangkok, by the middle of next week. No numbers were available.

U.S. troop strength in Thailand, intended primarily as a show of support for anti-Communist forces in Indochina, has declined from about 45,000 last July. Most of the U.S. servicemen are in the Air Force.

Currently, U.S. spokesmen say, there are about 285 tactical planes and about 50 B-52 bombers based at six Thai air bases.

By Los Angeles Times.

By Los Angeles Times.

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PARIS

'Discovering Leaves' in Senegalese Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 10 (UPI)—An exhibition of contemporary art from Senegal opened recently at the Grand Palais (to June 24) and includes 148 works by 33 artists, 26 of whom were born after 1940.

It seems both useful and fair to point out that the show does not represent the state of Senegalese or African culture but that it offers, with possible exceptions, a panorama of African artists working in a Western idiom. There is nothing new about individual artists working in the framework of a culture that is not native to their own, and nothing reprehensible about it either. But they remain individuals and cannot be taken to express anything specific to the culture of their country of origin.

Like so many African countries, Senegal is a rather patchy entity, hacked and sutured together by the colonial powers. Its present

population stands around 3 million people, about half of them Moslems. The others are "still pagan," as the Encyclopaedia Britannica quaintly puts it, adding, with ominous innocence: "Lower Casamance is populated by very different races, wilder and almost unclothed" (Italics mine).

Painting a picture or shaping a sculpture seems a very obvious act to any of us, and we usually concentrate on what the individual work is "about" rather than on the significance of our culture attributes to the act of applying color to a rectangular surface or forming a three-dimensional figure. Yet the meaning of the act depends entirely on the terms to which any given culture has come with its own imagination and on the form taken by its inherent mysticism, the unutterable foundations of its identity in the cosmos.

It is, for instance, the trivial heritage of a Puritan ethic that

makes many people still suppose that art is intended to represent the scene set before one's eyes: the criterion of good art is "truth." An artist working with this in mind will have an entirely different conception of the world than that held by a Renaissance painter or a Greek sculptor, neither of whom considered truth to reside in factual representation.

And again, an artist working in a modern context will have to come to terms with religious principles that must be a source of conflict for him, while another whose people believe in spirits (whether ancestors or natural forces) will be striving in yet another direction, even if he himself lives in a purely secular world.

This is merely to say that painting, for instance, is not such a simple, straightforward and obvious activity, and that the same act will have different meanings in different settings. It

also implies that any Senegalese artist is bound to be in a rather delicate situation when using a Western idiom. Because an idiom implies an outlook and if the outlook is not specifically his own the artist must either infect the idiom to his own purpose, or enter wholeheartedly into the outlook it imposes upon him. If he does neither he will just be producing the same sort of junky formal spin-off that thousands of European "artistes-peintres" are already producing for the indiscriminate consumption of millions of tourists.

Thus Iba N'Diaye, 45, has fully penetrated the European idiom. His paintings of slaughtered sheep are handsome, graphically intelligent, richly textured and warm.

Amadou Seck, 34, on the other hand, uses characteristic African material, such as masks and statues, works them into a two-dimensional pattern or structure and shapes them into a personal idiom. Seck is a gifted artist and perhaps the most "African" in the show, not because he uses traditional forms, but because he succeeds in using the abstract vocabulary of forms to communicate, in a language that is intelligible to us, the specific "otherness" of the African world. "I am no longer what I used to be," his mask figures seem to say, "but I am not like you. I live within the forms of my heritage, and while its deeper qualities may

escape you, they subsist behind the power of the masks."

The Serere tradition speaks of snake-bodied spirits called Pangols, sometimes beneficent, sometimes malevolent. They are not depicted, although they may be signified by an object. Philippe Sene, 25, has chosen them for his subject and portrays them as soft-fleshed forms done in sensitively toned gouaches.

Chick Diop, 56, uses the lost-wax technique of his native region to produce rather large sculptures of the historical figures of Senegal. The rearing horses and brandished swords call to mind the rhetoric of European public squares, but the modeling and the texture are those of the traditional objects that have long been made in this way.

Ousseynou Ly, 31, also known as Fiddle Artists, has some sensitively expressive, fine-lined drawings that successfully convey, for instance, the power and mystery of tall, thick-limbed trees, without letting the subject dominate the quality of the style.

M'Bor Faye, 74, is a true naïf painter with spontaneous mastery of bold, simple forms and straightforward color. Cherif Thiame, Diakha Seck, Amadou Wade Sarr, Daouda Diouk and Anouma Diethelm would also deserve attention. Many of the other artists, however, despite their formal and technical ability, present us with works that are derivative, cliché-ridden, rhetorical and hollow.



A tapestry by Amadou Seck in current Paris exhibition.

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LONDON THEATER

The Bewitched —
Joyous Extravagance

By John Walker

LONDON, May 10 (UPT)—The Royal Shakespeare Company, known for its "best" writers, has taken a risk. So far, we have David Mercer's "Duck Soup," which is "Tom Stoppard's best," which is concerned with Lenin and James Joyce, and the Aldwych, which is "The Bewitched," a current playright seems to be more than Mr. Barnes. As generous with words as with startling effects. Here, the moment, he conjures a delicious magical duel fought by the two armies, each summoned to the stage in thick with almost invisible bolts and, at a turn, a deathbed into a huge skeleton rise, giant figures, and the language dances. The subject is much the same as Barnes's first full-length "The Ruling Class," a full-on, anti-theatrical assault. The theme is the events leading up to the War of the Spanish Succession and the fall of Spain's Carlos II to produce

Broderick Crawford, center, in a scene from "That Championship Season," now in London.



and David Waller and Philip Locke as priestly rivals. Pauls there are—the play is too long—it runs for 3 1/2 hours with a short intermission—and some of the ventures into Hollywood musical don't work, especially the use of a Gershwin pseudo-spiritual to suggest spiritual release. But, aided by director Terry Hands and designer Michael, Mr. Barnes has attempted a work of immense scale and, for most of the time, succeeds. It is funny and sharp and stimulating, a gigantic, glorious gallimaufry of a play.

No one could accuse Jason Miller of taking risks. His "That Championship Season" with an all-American cast has opened at the Garrick and it comes as a

shock to find a young writer who has taken no notice of any theatrical developments of the last 30 years, who can turn out a slick efficient three-act melodrama of such an old-fashioned kind. It is difficult to square the play's American reputation—a run of more than 800 performances in New York, a Tony award as best play, the New York Critics Award, and a Pulitzer prize—with this raucously conventional work exposing the effect of a dubious ethic—"win at all costs"—on the lives of a championship basketball team 25 years on, facing middle-aged failure.

On this side of the Atlantic, the play seems hysterical as the characters' petty corruptions are revealed, each spaced out over the evening to provide strong endings to each act. All the

characters lack self-control—at the slightest frustration, they scream, yell, fight or threaten to kill each other. Of its melodramatic kind, "That Championship Season" is an accomplished piece of work, often funny; but it is also shallow, shrill and predictable. A.J. Antoon's direction is effective and aggressive. Members of the cast, headed by Broderick Crawford as the coach, a sentimental bigot, act their parts well but cannot be anything other than stereotypes.

The British obsession with middle-class family life continues to dominate theater. At the National, John Hopkins's "Next of Kin" sets the whole clan together—mother, her children, their wives and husbands and their

children—and then charts its sudden disintegration when one, the favorite son, walks out.

As in "That Championship Season," there are revelations of betrayals. But Mr. Hopkins's characters all talk to each other in the same tone of voice—derived from old Hollywood movies—while Mr. Hopkins's change and shift, according to whom they're speaking.

"Next of Kin" is somewhat overdone—it, too, is overdone and worries away at its theme with dogged intensity. But mostly it is a fascinating moving account of people trapped by domestic circumstances with a fine performance from Gemma Jones as the deserted wife, struggling to maintain self-control. Harold Pinter directs perceptively.

THE ART MARKET
When Auctioneers Gear Sales
To Connoisseurs and Experts

By Soren Mikkelsen

PARIS, May 10 (UPT)—A new auction market is being set up for anything from a Chinese vase to a Rembrandt painting. The new market is being set up at the Hotel Drouot in Paris.

The sale of French furniture, conducted by Jean-Louis Ponce, also proved that collectors were not just after the big names. They still pick up good pieces at reasonable prices. The catalogue was an indication of the new market. There would be few big names, but there would be a lot of good pieces. The sale was a success. The catalogue was an indication of the new market. There would be few big names, but there would be a lot of good pieces. The sale was a success.

And connoisseurs were not the only ones to be pleased. The French people, too, were interested. The sale was a success. The catalogue was an indication of the new market. There would be few big names, but there would be a lot of good pieces. The sale was a success.

obscure manufacture. Nicotier could not be sure, one way or the other. This didn't bother the unidentified buyer who paid 3,000 francs for it. The price would be lost if the work does indeed come from Montargis.

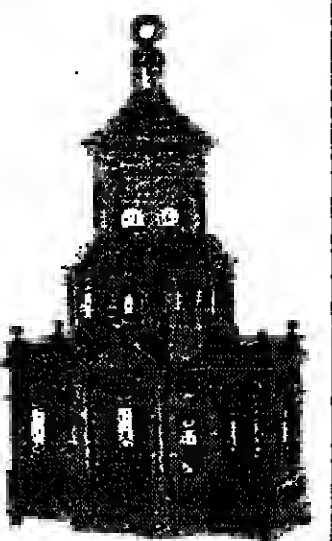
Best of all in the styles imitating porcelain were three cups and matching saucers from the Niederwiler manufacture in Alsace. Parts of the details were molded in very low relief; the handles were in the shape of bent sprigs. Niederwiler cups in contrast to plates or even large turquoise—quite rare. These made 3,000 francs, on the low side for such perfect specimens. A dealer bought them.

But alongside the elegant pieces were the curiosities—plates and dishes of no beauty whatever. Such are to be found in almost every specialist's collection.

Conspicuous among these was a dish ascribed to a "Northern manufacture" whose chief—if not to say exclusively—merit was a large inscription in block letters painted in gray enamel: "J. Protas, cultivateur et tourneur à Brestles" (Mr. Protas, farmer and peat cutter at Brestles). The catalogue optimistically dubbing the piece a late 18th century—although in my opinion it is unlikely that it was made before 1800. This very rustic piece seems to have appealed to a private buyer, perhaps someone from Brestles, for it went up to the incredible sum of 4,110 francs, at least twice what any professional would pay.

Equally undesirable was the piece given for a pair of small scalloped dishes (127 centimeters in diameter). According to the catalogue, they were made at Wally in the Meuse Department, at the end of the 18th century. Both had been exhibited at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris in 1932 at the largest-ever show of French faience. They were decorated with two faces "Chinese moustaches" painted in pale green and dull grayish blues under the glaze. When they were put on the block, Picard said "1,000 francs penceur" (1,000 francs to bid). Translated, this meant that he expected them to go up to 2,000 or possibly 3,000 francs. They made 8,000.

This is typical of the fairly new trend, which started about six months ago, making any piece of faience with a cartoon-like appearance or weird feel worth twice as much as it was last year. It is all part of a more general search for oddity.



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Music in Italy: Florence Festival Opens

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 10 (UPT)—Though Florence's Teatro Comunale has been without an artistic director and without a general manager for some time, the theater's organization has miraculously put together a fairly impressive program for the 37th edition of the Maggio Musicale, the traditional, prestigious Florentine festival. It opened last night with a revival of Giuseppe Spontini's "Agnes di Hohenstaufen," a suitable choice for this Spontini centenary year, which has already witnessed other important Spontini performances, including his "Fernando Cortez" (UPT, Feb. 5).

Like "Cortez," written for the French court, this "Agnes" is a ceremonial opera, first composed as part of a wedding celebration in Berlin, in 1829, where Spontini was official composer to the Prussian court. It is a long, solemn, rich work, and to succeed, nowadays it requires not only a first-rate cast, but also a penetration of the composer's particular, quirky style, neither Italian, nor French, nor German, but a confluence of all three, where Beethoven and Rossini seem to meet, in perfect harmony.

It cannot be said this Florence revival met these requirements. The singing was never better than adequate, and not often that in the title role, Leyla Gencer was barely audible; even her vaunted temperament seemed in abeyance, and she did

little more than mark the role. The other female part, that of Agnes's mother, lay a bit high for mezzo-soprano Joy Davidson, though she had some good moments. The tenor Veriano Luchetti was also miscast and tended to force his naturally sweet voice.

As the emperor, Mario Petri looked regal, but his concept of the part belonged to a later part of the 19th century; at times, he seemed to be singing Boris Godunov. The smaller roles were generally well assigned. The chorus, a vital element in this piece, was frequently hesitant, tentative.

All in all, the reading was not coherent. Riccardo Muti, who conducted a radio performance of "Agnes" four years ago, clearly knows and admires the score, and there were patches of brilliance in his reading. But he was unable to pull it all together, to impose a vision. One missed that clear sense of musical architecture that so distinguished his "William Tell" here in Florence a few years ago.

Some elements of Corrado Cagli's sets (notably a lovely, leafy scrum) and some of his costumes were individually handsome, but again one missed a unifying vision. Under the circumstances, the director, Franco Enriquez, did what he could; he moved the chorus with skill and he generally kept the principals static.

The Maggio's opening, then, was a respectable, rather than exciting event.

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(Continued on Page 19)

Italian Imports of Meat Reduced by 80 Percent

PARIS, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Italy's customs authorities reported today that imports of meat have been reduced by 80 percent in the past few days as a result of government curbs on some imports.

Italy Revises January Data on Payments

ROME, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Italy's payments deficit in January 1974, totaling 1,483 billion lire (\$237 million), compared with 34 billion lire indicated by preliminary figures reported a month ago.

The Italian government today issued figures for the month, which showed that capital movements were in surplus by only 1 billion lire, not the preliminary 491 billion lire posted in January.

December, there was a payments surplus of 358.9 billion lire. In January 1973, the deficit was 1 billion lire.

Light of the changing accounting methods, it has become difficult to chart trends in the trade and payments balance.

Both Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, the largest, non-state bank, and central bank governor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi have said publicly that it was impossible to plan this year without fresh, indicative statistics.

The only safe statement seems to be that through April things are getting worse rather than better.

Based on preliminary figures from various sources, the government statistics bureau announced today that the trade deficit in the first four months of 1974 amounted to about 2,600 billion lire, or almost three times that of the 1973 period.

Wholesale Prices Up 0.7% in Japan

OSAKA, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale prices continued to show only a slight rise in April because of continued demand-control measures, Tokyo's Fukuoka, finance minister, said today.

He told a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting that the country's wholesale price index rose only 0.7 percent in April from its March level. Last month's index will be officially announced next Tuesday.

Japanese wholesale prices, after a 5.5 percent rise in January and a 7 percent rise in February, slowed to a 1 percent rise in March. It was the first time in 18 months that the index had risen less than 1 percent from the preceding month.

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Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on May 21st, 1974 at 15.00 p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

1. Approval of the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December 1973.
2. Discharge to the directors and the auditors for the said period.
3. Receipt of the report of the auditors to the liquidation.
4. Approval of the liquidation report.
5. Discharge to the directors and auditors for the period after 31st December 1973.
6. Discharge to the liquidators and the auditors to the liquidation.
7. Approval of the closing of liquidation.
8. Determination of the place where the books and records of the company are to be deposited and retained for a period of five years.
9. Instruction to the liquidators for deposit of any moneys, which cannot be distributed prior to the closing of the liquidation.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

INA Won't Bid for Axis

INA Corp. has decided not to acquire the 52 percent of the outstanding shares of Axis Inc. held by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. I.T.T. chairman John C. O'Shea said in a statement: "Our studies of the possible acquisition of Axis stock were preliminary in nature. These studies are now completed and we have concluded that the acquisition of Axis Inc. does not fit with the basic plans for our insurance business. We have no further interest in such an acquisition. Any additional acquisitions by INA Corp. will be compatible with our present insurance and financial services."

Citroën Expects 'Difficult' Year

Citroën expects to report a profit in 1973 but is admittedly in the midst of a "difficult" 1974, a company source reports. The energy crisis and higher gasoline prices have damaged sales of its larger, high-powered cars for which the company is known, and this is the year that was previously planned for heavy capital outlays and expenses for moving into new plants, the source says. "We aren't sitting on a mattress of gold, but we aren't in a desperate position at all," the spokesman adds, specifically denying French press reports that the company is interested in selling out to the state-owned Renault or to any other company.

Tenneco Unit Finds Gas in North Sea

Tenneco Netherlands Inc., an operator for a group of eight partners, says gas has been discovered in an exploratory well in block K-4 of the Netherlands sector of the North Sea. The well has flowed at a sustained rate in excess of 10 million cubic feet of gas through a half-inch opening. Tenneco Netherlands is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tenneco Oil Co., which is in turn a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tenneco Inc. In addition to the Tenneco unit, the group consists of Phillips Petroleum Co., Ethel Corp., Esso Nederland Inc., Pacific Lighting Exploration Co., AGIP (Nederland), Petrofina and the Van Dyke North Sea group.

Motorola Rejects Zenith Offer

Motorola Inc., confirming Zenith Radio Corp.'s offer to purchase two of its television manufacturing facilities, says the offer "doesn't meet the criteria applicable to Motorola's good-faith efforts to sell its television business to a company whose purchase wouldn't raise anti-trust questions and who would maintain Motorola's television receiver business as a viable competitive entity." Motorola says it has advised Zenith that discussions for the purchase of the facilities "therefore wouldn't be productive." Motorola says Zenith is "the dominant manufacturer of home television receivers in the United States."

But Interest Rates Continue to Climb

Business Loans in U.S. Drop in Week

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP-DJ).—U.S. business loans declined slightly in the week ended Wednesday, but interest rates in this short-term money market continued to rise.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York said business loans on the books of the 12 leading New York banks fell \$37 million in the latest statement week. That compared with a rise of \$483 million in the previous week. The seasonal pattern of business loans over the past several weeks sheds little light on whether the Federal Reserve's tight monetary policy is having any impact in curbing loan demand.

"I can't develop any gut feeling over whether loan demand is actually tapering off based on the latest week's figures," said one government securities trader. "Any trend would require three or four weeks of confirmation." Analysts are watching loan demand figures closely for signs that business borrowing is indeed slowing. Should such a trend develop, they reason, interest rates could peak, and the nation's money managers might ease their credit reins.

In the latest statement week, however, the Fed figures indicate no abatement in the upward interest rate trend.

Record Paper Rate
Commercial paper in the reporting period averaged a record 10.58 percent, from 10.55 percent the previous week, the figures showed. Commercial paper is a corporate promissory note.

Record rates also were posted for federal funds, which averaged 11.39 percent in the week. It is the 10th consecutive weekly rise, from 8.81 percent, to the rate charged on overnight loans of uncommitted bank reserves.

Federal fund rates reflect the cost to securities dealers to finance inventories, and are also used by the Fed as a guide for injecting or removing funds from the banking system.

Fed figures showed that the money supply, consisting of cash in the public's hands and check-

ing account deposits, was \$275.3 billion in the week ended May 1. That was down from \$276.4 billion the previous week. For the four weeks ended May 1, the supply averaged \$276.7 billion, representing an 11.1 percent growth in the latest statistical quarter.

Meanwhile, the four largest U.S. commercial banks led many others in boosting their prime lending rate to 11 1/4 percent today.

At least 15 banks across the country posted the record rate before the morning was over.

Bank of America, the largest bank, followed First National City and Chase Manhattan banks, the second and third-largest, respectively. Both the New York banks traced the increase from 11 percent to the increasing cost of short-term funds on which they depend for money.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the fourth-largest, also joined the move.

U.S. to Aid Housing Industry With a Subsidy of \$10 Billion

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—President Nixon announced today he is pumping in an additional \$10.3 billion to bolster the nation's sagging housing market.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The program is the biggest yet for the housing mortgage market. They have been plagued by a decline in money to lend as investors turned to more lucrative investments with higher interest rates.

President Nixon said the money the government is committing should help finance over 200,000 additional homes.

The housing industry has been in a steady decline since 1973, with housing starts of 318,000 for the first three months of this year compared with 468,000 for the same period last year.

The President's action expands a program initiated last January, when the Department of Housing and Urban Development committed over \$6 billion to mortgage subsidies in an effort to spur construction of 200,000 new homes.

The President said the money supplied to the savings and loan institutions would be provided by the Treasury under its standby loan authority.

Plan Criticized
WASHINGTON, May 10 (Reuters).—The government's action will lead to higher interest rates for all home buyers, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wisc., said.

"The net effect of the administration's program would be to increase interest rates for all home buyers," he said in a statement. "An increase in federal borrowing of \$10 billion would simply drive up interest rates even more and divert more funds from thrift institutions, which are already losing deposits because of the increase in market interest rates."

Sen. Proxmire said the best solution is to reduce the federal budget for 1975 by \$9 billion. This would balance the budget and eliminate the need for any borrowing by the Treasury during the next fiscal year, which would help bring down interest rates and make more money available for housing, he said.

Bank Rate Rise Dampens Wall St.

NEW YORK, May 10 (Reuters).—Investors on Wall Street were disappointed today by the rise in bank rates, which dampened the stock market.

Popular opinion on Wall Street today was that the rise in bank rates was a sign of a recession.

First National City Bank began the latest rise in the prime rate at 11 1/4 percent, a record high of 11 1/4 percent.

Converse, another bank, was among the first to raise its prime rate. Some analysts were surprised by the sharp plunge in bank rates, particularly with the prime rate at a record high and loan demand still strong.

However, others suggested that the setback in the banking group stemmed largely from concern over developments at First N.Y. Corp., which recommended elimination of the current quarterly dividends to conserve cash and convertible preferred stock.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 18.33 points to 2,504.1. Trading was used and volume totaled 157 million shares, compared with 147 million yesterday.

In the banking group, First Chicago fell 1 1/2 to 63 1/2. Citicorp 2 1/8 to 35 5/8. Bankers Trust 1 1/2 to 35 3/4. Chase Manhattan 1 1/2 to 35 3/4. J.P. Morgan 1 1/2 to 35 3/4. Bank of New York 1 1/2 to 35 3/4.

Consolidated Edison dropped 1 1/2 to 35 3/4. The company's stock has suffered recently from quarterly earnings, and reports that the utility faces financial difficulties unless it receives aid from New York City.

The company had no comment on a published report that Con Ed faces bankruptcy unless a bill permitting the State of New York to buy two generating plants from the utility for \$500 million is passed.

Avis lost 1 1/2 to 14 5/8. INA Corp. said it has decided not to acquire Axis shares held by International Telephone. INA's stock rose 1 3/8 to 27 3/8.

ITT edged up 1/4 to 21. Earlier in the week ITT said it expects record sales and earnings for the year.

General Electric sagged 3 1/4 to 47 5/8. GE said it knew of no reason for the setback.

Also in retreat were IBM, down 6 1/2 to 241. Burroughs 2 5/8 to 103 3/4. Texas Instruments 3 5/8 to 100 5/8. Du Pont 3 1/2 to 17 1/2. Eastman Kodak 2 1/8 to 106 3/8. Dow Chemical 2 1/4 to 64. International Nickel 1 1/4 to 23 3/4.

General Motors lost more than a point in the otherwise fractionally lower automobile stocks.

U.S. Steel, the widest mover in the steels, surrendered 1 1/4 to 45 1/4. Exxon dropped 1 3/8 to 77 5/8 among the oils, with Atlantic Richfield down a point to 84 1/2.

However, Communications Satellite rose 2 1/4 to 37 1/2. Comsat proposed a 20 percent rate reduction in its rate proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission.

Gold mining shares climbed sharply, with Dome Mines up 6 to 157 1/2.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 1.17 to 87.90.

Golden Cycle lost 1 3/4 to 20 after reporting a first-quarter loss versus a profit a year earlier. Syntex fell 3/4 to 49 1/2, and Cook Industries 1 1/8 to 31 3/4.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index fell 0.92 to 82.10.

Oslo Approves Gas Sale to U.K.

OSLO, May 10 (AP).—The Norwegian government today approved a \$1-billion contract for the sale of gas from the North Sea to Britain.

The contract calls for deliveries of natural gas from the Norwegian part of the Frigg field to British Gas Corp. through a 370-kilometer pipeline, to be laid to St. Fergus on the Scottish northeast coast.

In its approval, however, the government put in an option clause which gives Norway the right to take a maximum of 2.5 billion cubic meters of gas annually for home consumption.

Approval by the Storting (parliament) is also required to finalize the contract. Unless such approval is given before July 1 the contract could be declared null and void.

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9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
SWISS BANKING AND ECONOMIC CONFIDENTIALITY

2.30-5.30 p.m.
BANKING SECRECY IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN SWITZERLAND

FRIDAY, 21st JUNE
9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF AMERICAN LAW TO BANK SECRECY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

2.30-5.30 p.m.
SECRECY, BLOCKED FUNDS AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

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(including materials, lunches and coffee breaks)
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NEW YORK, May 10.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Price	Term
Wheat	1.00	1.00
Barley	0.80	0.80
Oats	0.60	0.60
Feed	0.40	0.40
Hay	0.20	0.20
Straw	0.10	0.10
Manure	0.05	0.05
Compost	0.02	0.02
Peat	0.01	0.01
Gravel	0.01	0.01
Sand	0.01	0.01
Clay	0.01	0.01
Brick	0.01	0.01
Tile	0.01	0.01
Stone	0.01	0.01
Concrete	0.01	0.01
Asphalt	0.01	0.01
Gas	0.01	0.01
Oil	0.01	0.01
Coal	0.01	0.01
Wood	0.01	0.01
Iron	0.01	0.01
Steel	0.01	0.01
Copper	0.01	0.01
Aluminum	0.01	0.01
Zinc	0.01	0.01
Lead	0.01	0.01
Silver	0.01	0.01
Gold	0.01	0.01

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY INDEX

Commodity	Index
Wheat	100
Barley	100
Oats	100
Feed	100
Hay	100
Straw	100
Manure	100
Compost	100
Peat	100
Gravel	100
Sand	100
Clay	100
Brick	100
Tile	100
Stone	100
Concrete	100
Asphalt	100
Gas	100
Oil	100
Coal	100
Wood	100
Iron	100
Steel	100
Copper	100
Aluminum	100
Zinc	100
Lead	100
Silver	100
Gold	100

SOYBEAN MEAL

Commodity	Price
Soybean Meal	100
Soybean Oil	100
Soybean Flour	100
Soybean Hulls	100
Soybean Middlings	100
Soybean Meal	100
Soybean Oil	100
Soybean Flour	100
Soybean Hulls	100
Soybean Middlings	100

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds

Stock	Price
IBM	100
GE	100
AT&T	100
Am. Tel. & Tel.	100
Am. Express	100
Am. Intl. Corp.	100
Am. Overseas	100
Am. Sav. & Loan	100
Am. Stock Exch.	100
Am. Sugar	100
Am. Tobacco	100
Am. Water	100
Am. West	100
Am. Zinc	100
Am. Zinc & Lead	100
Am. Zinc & Lead	100
Am. Zinc & Lead	100

International Currency Rates

May 10, 1974

Currency	Rate
British Pound	1.00
French Franc	100
German Mark	100
Italian Lira	100
Japanese Yen	100
Swiss Franc	100
U.S. Dollar	1.00

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) Closing prices on May 10, 1974

Stock	Price
IBM	100
GE	100
AT&T	100
Am. Tel. & Tel.	100
Am. Express	100
Am. Intl. Corp.	100
Am. Overseas	100
Am. Sav. & Loan	100
Am. Stock Exch.	100
Am. Sugar	100
Am. Tobacco	100
Am. Water	100
Am. West	100
Am. Zinc	100
Am. Zinc & Lead	100
Am. Zinc & Lead	100
Am. Zinc & Lead	100

Market Summary

May 10, 1974

Market	Summary
Stocks	100
Bonds	100
Commodities	100
Currencies	100
Indices	100
Stocks	100
Bonds	100
Commodities	100
Currencies	100
Indices	100

Paris Commodities

May 10, 1974

Commodity	Price
Wheat	100
Barley	100
Oats	100
Feed	100
Hay	100
Straw	100
Manure	100
Compost	100
Peat	100
Gravel	100
Sand	100
Clay	100
Brick	100
Tile	100
Stone	100
Concrete	100
Asphalt	100
Gas	100
Oil	100
Coal	100
Wood	100
Iron	100
Steel	100
Copper	100
Aluminum	100
Zinc	100
Lead	100
Silver	100
Gold	100

London Commodities

May 10, 1974

Commodity	Price
Wheat	100
Barley	100
Oats	100
Feed	100
Hay	100
Straw	100
Manure	100
Compost	100
Peat	100
Gravel	100
Sand	100
Clay	100
Brick	100
Tile	100
Stone	100
Concrete	100
Asphalt	100
Gas	100
Oil	100
Coal	100
Wood	100
Iron	100
Steel	100
Copper	100
Aluminum	100
Zinc	100
Lead	100
Silver	100
Gold	100

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INTERNATIONAL BONDS TRADED IN EUROPE

Midday Indicated Prices

Bond	Price
Am. Bond	100
UK Bond	100
French Bond	100
German Bond	100
Italian Bond	100
Japanese Bond	100
Swiss Bond	100
U.S. Bond	100

European Gold Market

May 10, 1974

Gold	Price
Gold	100

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

May 10, 1974

Rate	Price
Rate	100

International Stock Indexes

May 10, 1974

Index	Price
Index	100

Friday's New Highs and Lows

May 10, 1974

Stock	Price
Stock	100

Paris

May 10, 1974

Stock	Price
Stock	100

London

May 10, 1974

Stock	Price
Stock	100

Zurich

May 10, 1974

Stock	Price
Stock	100

Euro Is Worth...

May 10, 1974

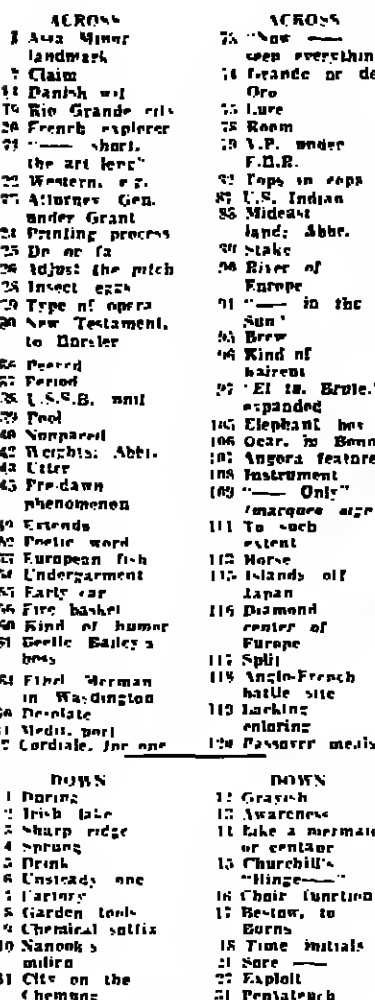
Value	Price
Value	100

Investment management

May 10, 1974

Investment	Price
Investment	100

PLAYING WITH TOPS—By Stanley Glass



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
Lab. infections	66 sandwiches	68 less friendly	51 England, a la	89 Simpleton
Planet	42 Carson et al.	67 Belter, mid	the "Richard II"	100 - gold
Lab. witness	18 New, some	68 the	23 thought;	101 -
Planet	19 Gen	68 the	11 Precis	11 Finds
Paris	20 Belzabaz doing	68 the	10 Kind of Lull	102 Endure
Planet	21 Specialty	68 the	10 Kind of Lull	103 Settling one
Planet	22 Chruppi	68 the	10 Kind of Lull	104 Bles
Planet	23 Chruppi	68 the	10 Kind of Lull	105 Dag-owners
Planet	24 Chruppi	68 the	10 Kind of Lull	106
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BOOKS

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ALGIERE.....	17	87 Fair	MAURIT.....	17	87 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	14	82 Rain	MILAN.....	17	89 Cloudy
ANKARA.....	14	82 Cloudy	MUNSTER.....	9	84 Cloudy
ATHENS.....	19	86 Rain	NAPLES.....	17	87 Fair
BELGIUM.....	17	84 Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	17	70 Fair
BOMBAY.....	17	81 Rain	NEW YORK.....	11	87 Rain
BRUSSELS.....	17	83 Rain	NORFOLK.....	17	81 Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	17	83 Cloudy	OSLO.....	17	82 Fair
CALCUTTA.....	17	83 Cloudy	PARIS.....	16	87 Cloudy
CARACAS.....	17	86 Cloudy	PEKING.....	17	84 Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	17	82 Cloudy	PORTLAND.....	17	87 Fair
CHONGKING.....	17	82 Cloudy	ROME.....	18	84 Cloudy
CHUNTAO.....	17	84 Fair	SEATTLE.....	18	83 Fair
DALIAN.....	12	84 Cloudy	SIOUX FALLS.....	18	81 Cloudy
DENVER.....	18	80 Cloudy	TOKYO.....	17	87 Fair
EL PASO.....	17	82 Cloudy	WATSONVILLE.....	17	84 Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	16	81 Cloudy	YOKOHAMA.....	17	87 Fair
HANKOW.....	17	84 Rain			
HELSINKI.....	17	84 Cloudy			
HONGKONG.....	17	84 Cloudy			
LOS PALAMOS.....	19	16 Cloud			
LONDON.....	17	83 Rain			
LONDON.....	17	83 Rain			
LOS ANGELES.....	18	81 Cloudy			

* U. S. Weather's observers at U. S. Consulate at 1700 GALT. residents at 1200 GALT.

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TILLEY RAND:

The Art of Survival

By Jean Orsini. Illustrated. Translated from the French by Patricia Wolf. Knopf. 677 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

THE story goes that Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord was once asked by his barber, "You have had all possible titles: bishop, minister, prince. What do people call you when they talk about you?" To which the wily statesman replied, "Nothing good." As apocrypha this has more the ring of truth than another story that when Louis-Philippe visited the dying prince, Talleyrand remarked, "I am suffering the tortures of the damned." To which the king responded, "Already." But both tales illustrate the distrust that has attacked Talleyrand almost from the outset of his career. In his early career, for he was one of those guileful manipulators who served many masters but made few friends, and who could nonetheless jest about his blemishes. Only Talleyrand could have remarked, after he had scuttled Napoleon for Louis XVIII, that "treason is merely a matter of dates."

An inveterate schemer, brilliantly resolute, amoral and immoral, Talleyrand was not a person to argue that ethics and statesmanship had anything in common. As he told Adolphe Thiers two years before he died, "Remember, dear fellow, that for 40 years I was the most morally discredited man in Europe, yet I was all-powerful in the French government or on the threshold of it." A man so comendably lacking in illusions about himself and his success certainly deserves a witty and witty biography—one that states the Talleyrand case without a too easy mockery and was marked as a man to be watched. More moderate than Robespierre, Talleyrand left France during the Jacobin regime, spent time in the United States as a land speculator and returned to Paris under the Directory. By wire-pulling and flattery he became Napoleon's foreign minister and, with minor absences, remained at that post through the Bourbon restoration and into the 1830s.

His monument was the concert of Europe, which was established by the Congress of Vienna. This concert aimed essentially to preserve monarchical legitimacy and

Alas, Jean Overton's master biography does not quite fill the bill because the author, a teacher and novelist who has also lived a life of Voltaire, is too intent on cutting away the slander that accumulated about Talleraud and is thus too eager to apotrophize him as "our hero" or "our prince." This advocacy, which strikes a jarringly eucyphonic note, fails in any event to rehabilitate Talleraud, who does not require that so much as the needs to be understood and appreciated in the light of his

"He made them listen," writes Mr. Orioux of Talleyrand at the Congress of Vienna. "From then on, everything changed. The magic of his shining intelligence and acquired civility—with its calm, its dignity and restraint, its unshaken power eloquently addressed its powerful neighbors. . . . Thanks to him, suddenly and without great commotion, France regained her voice and justice found a champion. I have a strong feeling that Talleyrand, if he were to read this summary of his role at Vienna, would be the first to laugh in derision, for he owed his survival to his uncanny ability to discern reality beneath the fustian of politics and statesmanship. And that would have made for a better biography of Mr. Orioux had he shared those insights instead of cloaking his subject with an unnecessary mantle of mystery."

M. Whittman is a New York Times reporter.

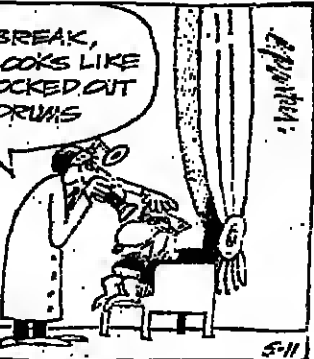
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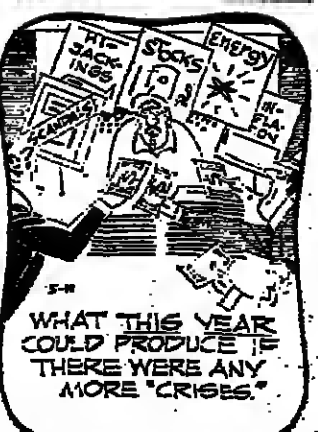
DENNIS THE MENACE



MARGARET JUST PLAYED LOVES-ME-LOVES-ME-NO
WITH A DAISY.....AN' I GOT LUCKY!!

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ATWOOD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday? **Jambon CARGO. RUDDY HEARTH FARINA**
 Answer: *One of those gals who take the country
 by storm—A HURRICANE*

هكذا على الراس

Art Buchwald

Mary Blume

Typing the Transcripts

WASHINGTON.—We know a lot about the presidential transcripts now, but we still do not know much as to how they were transcribed. A friend of mine who was at the White House told me the story involved with getting out the 1,254 pages and 200,000 words in time for the President's speech on the night of April 29, a Monday.



Buchwald

This, according to him, is what happened. We got the word on Friday that the President had decided to turn over transcripts of the tapes to the House Judiciary Committee and the call went out for 30 secretaries who could type and listen to tapes at the same time.

"Why didn't they ask Rose Mary Woods to transcribe them?" I asked.

"She's not very good at using a tape machine. And we didn't want to go through that whole dreary explanation again about why long portions of the tape were erased."

"Did you hurt her feelings when you told her she couldn't do it?"

"She was rather miffed at first, but to make it up to her we let her type the speech the President gave on TV explaining why the transcripts would show he was innocent."

"So there what happened?"

"We set up a room in the bottom of the White House with tape machines, typewriters, coffee and Danish."

"We explained to the girls that they were part of history and what they typed on the weekend could make or break the President of the United States."

"The first shift started typing at midnight on Friday. In beginning the girls thought it would be a lark, but as they started listening to the tapes, some of them went white. One girl said to me: 'This must be the wrong tape. Someone's cursing on it.' I told her it was the right tape and that the voice they heard was the President cursing. She didn't believe me and thought I was joking so I made a speech to all the girls."

"I told them they would hear a lot of foul language on the tapes, but these were really code words the President used for national security reasons. I instructed them to type in an 'expletive deleted' or an 'inaudible' when they heard a bad word. Otherwise the Russians would be able to break our code."

"They accepted that?" I asked.

"They did at first, but pretty soon it started to get to them. Several of them broke down and started to cry, so we had to send in new girls every half-hour. The language was too much for them."

"One girl said: 'It isn't the expletives or the "inaudibles" that bother me, it's the "unintelligibles" that I just can't take.'"

"By Saturday afternoon, the girls were refusing to type the transcripts and I was starting to worry. Then I got a brilliant idea. I must say so myself."

"What did you do?"

"I called up Billy Graham and asked him if he would come right over. He did and I explained the problem to him. He understood it right away and said he would help."

"How?"

"He gave absolute to all the girls transcribing the tapes. He also told them, 'If God did it, I want a President to curse he would have never created Sony recording machines.'"

"Wow, that must of really scared them," I said.

"We told them that they would be locked in for the weekend and work eight-hour shifts. We had set up cots in John Dean's old office where they could catch up on sleep when they weren't working."

"Dean would have liked that," I said.

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Storey Wins N.Y. Award

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP).—The Contractor by David Storey was picked yesterday by the New York Drama Critics' Circle as the best play of the 1973-74 season.

The award was the second in a row for the English author, cited by the group last year for "The Changing Room."

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The Fine Art of Complaining

STUNNED and weary as New Yorkers are, they are still supreme at making the best of a bad thing. Accommodation has gone so far that one of the season's big exhibitions, Manhattan's *salon de printemps*, as it were, was a show on city crime, with shortcases full of burglar alarms, audio devices and bullet-proof glass, and chit-chatting visual demonstrations of con games, auto theft and general advice on how not to be victimized, burglarized, mugged, raped or robbed. The show was sponsored not by the Metropolitan Museum's Thomas Hoving, who probably wishes he'd thought of it, but by the Police Department, and it got a rave from The New York Times.

Do New Yorkers despair of cleaning up Times Square? Not a bit of it. A plan has been offered to fill it with gambling spots, perhaps on the theory that bad money drives out worse money. "We don't want anything cheap," one of the promoters is quoted as saying. "We want the best kind of Las Vegas-type casinos."

Recently published books also reflect a determination to make the best of a rotten situation. One can for example buy "A Consumer Guide to Food Additives," which might have been subtitled "Name Your Poison," and there is also "You Can Profit From a Monetary Crisis" by Harry Brown, author in 1972 of "How You Can Profit From the Coming Devaluation."

A Survivor

New Yorkers who need a day or two to recover can attend "a weekend in Gestalt organismic activist therapy for improved here and now functioning." But those who believe that nothing will function here or now, or for that matter sooner or later, might well want to stay home and read the tale of a triumphal survivor, "How I Turned Ordinary Complaints Into Thousands of Dollars: The Diary of a Tough Customer" by Ralph Charell.

Like everyone, Charell has been faced with shoddy goods, indifferent service and the tedium of daily life. But he is the sort of man who, when the family washing machine springs a leak and needs a 10-cent piece of new tubing, complains so effectively that he not only gets the tub-

ing out a brand new washing machine, Charell has also won apologies and/or reimbursements from Con Ed, Ma Bell, Hertz car rentals (twice), Saks Fifth Avenue (twice) and he got \$385 from his brokerage house when White after they failed to honor 10 lots of March potatoes on the date Charell had specified (for unbelleverable, photocopies of checks and letters are included in the book).

Charell insists that he does not attempt to profit from his skill as a complainer but is merely defending himself against a world of "short weights, squelched self-esteem and numberless social moogings."

As a successful complainer (recognized, says his book's cover, as the world's most successful complainer in the "Guinness Book of World Records"), Charell has plenty of self-esteem and a very refined technique: he now complains first and orders later. As he writes:

"Once I became aware of the seemingly boundless incompetence of others, I traded on it by anticipating and reversing the ordinary procedure—by complaining first, then sending order and payment."

The jacket photograph reveals Charell to a young man with a fixed stare and a slightly angry smile. The copy below says he graduated from Columbia Law School and is in broadcasting. One of his standard plays is to open his telephone complaint with the words, "I usually bill between \$100 and \$150 per hour and there is no way I can break even on this transaction." In time, says Charell, he came to believe that his time was really worth that much.

Occasionally, Charell goes too far. When he rightly berated a taxi driver for overcharging for the run from Kennedy Airport to Charell's Manhattan flat, the driver executed a neat and illegal U-turn in front of Charell's door, drove toward Kennedy like a fury and dumped Charell and his luggage somewhere in the swampy reaches around the airport.

But usually he hits it just right. For example, he orders a \$280 kiosk bear from Steuben Glass, to be delivered by a certain date on the West Coast. The bear arrives

late. Charell launches into a complaint. Result: He is reimbursed \$280 and is also allowed to keep the bearded bear.

Charell's chutzpah reached its apex when he received an eviction notice: his building in Manhattan's East 80s and five surrounding buildings were to be demolished and replaced by a huge cooperative complex.

The maneuvers over relocation and settlements are too long to be recounted here, but one can only admire Charell's nerve when late in the negotiations, when after nearly all the other tenants had left and the "eviction" had been already knocking at neighboring buildings, he had a piano delivered for his young daughter:

"The effect of moving a piano into a 10-story building in which only three tenants lived can only be conjectured, but we thought it would be helpful," he writes.

The case ended with Charell getting a \$25,000 settlement from his old landlord, who also picked up Charell's hotel bill for the week prior to relocation and even made improvements to the family's new apartment. The new apartment, by the way, was even without the improvements, better than the last one and when Charell's daughter's piano got damaged in transit, he of course attacked the movers to get money for that as well.

Charell has certain tips for would-be complainers: use top quality writing paper (the likes Tiffany's own with kid finish) and do not use a lawyer unless absolutely necessary. Further tips can be learned by ordering Charell's book for \$6.95 from his publisher, Stein and Day in New York.

But remember first to complain about not getting the book, then send your check. As Stein and Day's own Ralph Charell says, complain low, pay and order later.



Ralph Charell

Eviction Notice

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The maneuvers over relocation and settlements are too long to be recounted here, but one can only admire Charell's nerve when late in the negotiations, when after nearly all the other tenants had left and the "eviction" had been already knocking at neighboring buildings, he had a piano delivered for his young daughter:

"The effect of moving a piano into a 10-story building in which only three tenants lived can only be conjectured, but we thought it would be helpful," he writes.

The case ended with Charell getting a \$25,000 settlement from his old landlord, who also picked up Charell's hotel bill for the week prior to relocation and even made improvements to the family's new apartment. The new apartment, by the way, was even without the improvements, better than the last one and when Charell's daughter's piano got damaged in transit, he of course attacked the movers to get money for that as well.

Charell has certain tips for would-be complainers: use top quality writing paper (the likes Tiffany's own with kid finish) and do not use a lawyer unless absolutely necessary. Further tips can be learned by ordering Charell's book for \$6.95 from his publisher, Stein and Day in New York.

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Burton's Waitress

PEOPLE: Cancels Her Wedding

Kim Dimucci, the 18-year-old waitress for whom actor Richard Burton bought a \$450 ruby and diamond ring, has called off her wedding to a local ranch hand. In March, her fiancé, 19-year-old Deny Daniels of Orville, Calif., told reporters that he was not worried that Burton—whose divorce from Elizabeth Taylor is pending—seemed to have taken a fancy to Miss Dimucci. "That wedding date is one date that's going to be kept," he said. This week, Mr. Daniels was not talking. But his brother Dale said that plans for the June 8 wedding were off. Miss Dimucci was not talking either.

But the waitress said she had moved away. Burton obtained a restraining order in the film "The Klansman," which he filmed this spring.

Meanwhile, Burton is still in St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica—his doctors let him out Thursday to do some recording in connection with "The Klansman" but he won't be discharged for at least another week. He was admitted April 14 for treatment of a lung infection and for the past two weeks has been undergoing therapy for his left hand and wrist injured during a fight scene in the film.

His wife, actress Elizabeth Taylor, who doesn't like flying, became hysterical when an airliner had mechanical difficulties last Sunday, her spokeswoman confirmed Friday. After the Philadelphia-bound plane returned to the terminal, she disembarked and required medication, said the spokeswoman.

"Elizabeth is deathly afraid of flying," said the spokeswoman, "especially since her husband, Mike Todd, died in an air crash."

Miss Taylor had been scheduled to attend a tennis benefit in Philadelphia. Since the announcement that she and Burton were divorcing, Miss Taylor has been living quietly in a bungalow at Beverly Hills hotel, her spokeswoman said.

The Harvard Lampoon has cited "The Great Gatsby" as the year's worst film in its 34th annual movie-worst awards. Editors said that the film was honored by making the same age look like the Munchausen. Other movies in the running: "Day of the Dolphin," "Jonathan Livingston Seagull," "A Touch of Class," "Blume in Love," "The Way We

Were," "Save the Tiger," "Exorcist," "American Graffiti" and "The Seven-Ups."

Penelope Gilliat of The Yorker got "The Boesky," a ed annually to the movie whose writing consists places the farthest limits of taste. Other awards:

• The Kirk Douglas Award for the worst actor of the year: Leonard for "Save the Tiger."

• The Natalie Wood Award for the worst actress of the year: Leonard for "Save the Tiger."

• Worst supporting: Dustin Hoffman for "Papillon."

• Worst supporting: Ryan O'Neal for "Shampoo."

• The Wilde Oscar, "con upon the performer who is willing to flout conventional risk worldly damnation in pursuit of artistic fulfillment: John Wayne for "McQ."

Julie Nixon Eisenhower, elected a director of the Publishing Co. at a stock meeting in Indianapolis, 1 day. The younger daughter of President and Mrs. Nixon, \$15,000-a-year associate editor, publishers of the Home Journal and the St. Evening Post.

The Roman Catholic Big Grand Rapids, Mich., has elected a chairman of a board of trustees of Aquinas College because that college plans to press honorary degree to Rep. J. Chisholm, D-N.Y. Bishop J. M. Breitenbeck objected; degree for Mrs. Chisholm, of her active advocacy of abortion. A spokesman Aquinas College said, "It is a tragedy and it is with deep regret that the bishop took this, but he felt obliged to do so of the people at the college advocated the honorary for her civil rights activity did not know of her million deep involvement in the pro-con controversy."

Tobacco heiress Doris has won a suit to compel Animal Medical Center, of she is board chairman, to her to inspect its books records. Miss Duke, who says she has contributed more \$1 million to the center, charged that funds have misused.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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